

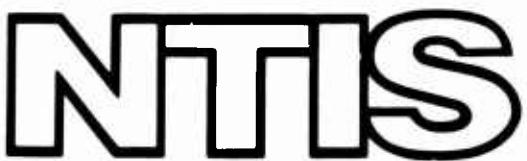
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD
BUREAU FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1970

National Guard Bureau (Army)
Washington, D. C.

30 June 1970

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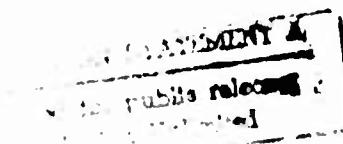
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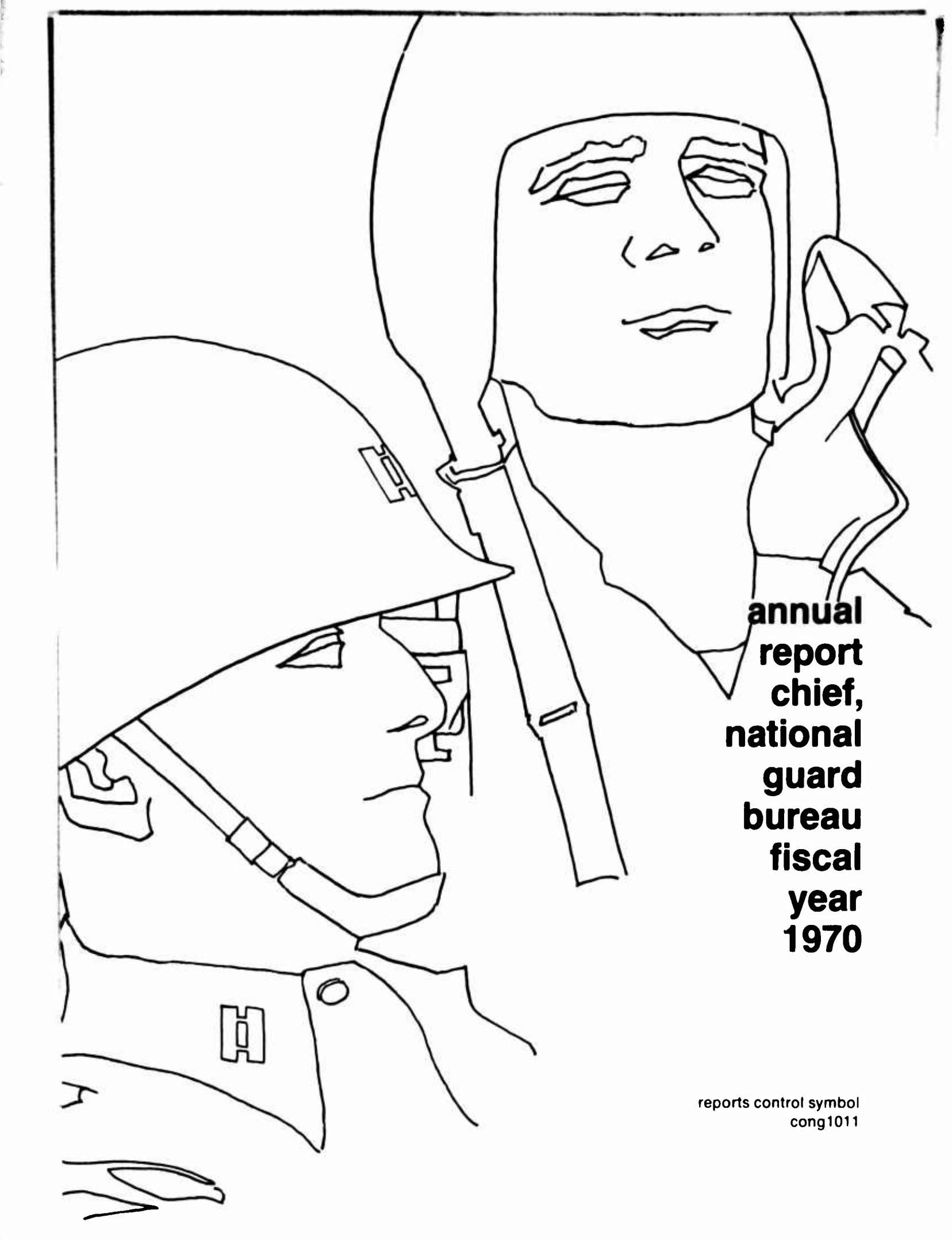
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CHIEF • NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

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In many areas, National Guardsmen demonstrated their outstanding capabilities. One distinctive example can be found in the Army National Guard's air defense program, now in its 16th year of partnership with the active Army. In an unprecedented performance, two National Guard batteries of one battalion fired perfect, 100 per cent, scores in their Short Notice Annual Practice (SNAP) firings, marking the first time in history that two units of the same battalion had earned perfect scores in the same fiscal year.

For the Air National Guard, Operation Creek Party moved into its fourth year of operation. The Guard's aerial refueling units, operating on a non-mobilized basis, rotate crews and aircraft to Rhein Main Air Base, Germany, for this mission, which is designed to provide aerial refueling for active Air Force units in Europe.

Also during the fiscal year, Air Guard pilots continued to fill the cockpits of active Air Force aircraft overseas on a volunteer basis in project Palace Alert. However, due to aircraft conversions, the project was phased out at the end of the fiscal year. Other highlights performed by the Air National Guard during Fiscal Year 1970 included relief missions flown by units from 18 States in response to the tragedy of Hurricane Camille which struck the Mississippi Gulf Coast; airlifting the first manned spacecraft to orbit the moon on a U. S. Information Agency-sponsored tour through Belgium, Denmark, Western Germany, Holland, France and Yugoslavia; providing airlift for Project BOMEX, a meteorological and oceanographic study of weather patterns in the Caribbean; and providing airlift support to the many scientific groups who studied the total solar eclipse in March 1970.

Army and Air Guardsmen became postal clerks and mail carriers during the fiscal year when selected units were ordered to active duty to help sort, transport and deliver bulk mail during the Manhattan-Bronx Letter Carriers Union's wildcat strike. In the area of civil disturbances and other emergencies, Fiscal Year 1970 kept the National Guard busy with 88,722 Guardsmen from 41 States and the District of Columbia having answered the call to State active duty.

Fiscal Year 1970 saw the acquisition of three new types of aircraft into the Air Guard inventory as well as two new types programmed into the Army Guard. Checking into the lineup for the Air Guard were the O-2A, a two-place monoplane delivered directly from Cessna, the manufacturer; the A-37B, the smallest fighter aircraft in the inventory; and the C-130A, a large troop transport aircraft used for tactical airlift. The new aircraft assigned to the Army Guard included the CH-34 Choctaw, a large turbine-driven helicopter for carrying troops and cargo; and the OV-1 Mohawk, a twin-engine turbo-prop surveillance aircraft.

There can be no question that Fiscal Year 1970 underlined the growing responsibilities of both the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. The results of those responsibilities and the methods in which the National Guard accepted them and performed its missions are reflected throughout the following pages of this report, bringing to a close another successful year in the long history of the National Guard in the defense of our nation.



WINSTON P. WILSON
Major General
Chief, National Guard Bureau



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1970 IN REVIEW



Army National Guard

\$311,600,000
390,300,000
15,000,000
\$716,900,000

Operations and Maintenance
Personnel
Military Construction
TOTAL

Air National Guard

\$342,800,000
107,300,000
13,200,000
\$463,300,000

Congress appropriated \$1,180,200,000 for the Army and Air National Guard in Fiscal Year 1970 and additional money was appropriated directly for the National Guard by the States. Substantial support was also provided by State, county and municipal governments in land, police and fire protection, maintenance of roads, and the provision of direct county and municipal fiscal support to local units.

At the end of FY 1970, the Army National Guard was in possession of Federal equipment and vehicles in excess of \$1.6 billion. The Air National Guard equipment and aircraft are valued at over \$2.6 billion.

**ARMY NATIONAL GUARD****PERSONNEL**

409,192 Officers and Enlisted Men
122,368 Enlistees
23,893 Paid Technicians

ORGANIZATION

3,052 Units

MAJOR UNITS

6 Infantry Divisions (Includes 1 Mechanized)
2 Armored Divisions
4 Armored Cavalry Regiments
18 Separate Brigades

TRAINING

Only limited training progress has been achieved over the past training year due to shortage of MOS qualified personnel, inadequate training areas and/or facilities, and lack of sufficient mission essential equipment. The goal for FY 1971 annual training is company level.

FACILITIES

2,774 Armories, and over 2,000 Administrative and Logistic Support Facilities

AIR NATIONAL GUARD**PERSONNEL**

89,847 Officers and Airmen
14,720 New Enlistments
17,894 Full Time Technicians

ORGANIZATION

958 Units
24 Wings
91 Groups
92 Squadrons
486 Flying Support Units
158 Communications Units
107 Miscellaneous Units

TRAINING

Schools - 2,943 officers and airmen entered technical training; an additional 481 entered professional training, including the ANG NCO Academy; 298 officers and airmen entered ANG formal schools; 464 entered advanced flying training; 9,626 completed basic military training.

FACILITIES

90 Flying Bases
50 Nonflying Installations

MOBILIZATION





The National Guard's eleventh mobilization took place in FY 1968. Air Guard units were alerted on two separate orders, in January and April 1968, and all were demobilized during FY 1969. A report of the Air Guard service and its demobilization appeared in the Chief, National Guard Bureau Annual Report for FY 1969.

The 34 major Army National Guard units were alerted in April 1968 to report for active duty in May of that year. A comprehensive report on the service of those units also appeared in the FY 1969 Annual Report, although all the Army Guard units were still on active duty at the time the Report went to press. The Army Guard units began the demobilization process early in FY 1970, with the first unit demobilized on 19 July 1969. The last units were demobilized and returned to State control on 12 December 1969.

A chart relating to the mobilized Army National Guard units is located in Appendix H.

The highlight of the demobilization occurred on 16 December 1969, when the commander of each mobilized unit, or his representative, was invited to a special White House ceremony at which time President Richard Nixon addressed them and signed a Proclamation expressing appreciation to all Guardsmen and Reservists who served during the 1968 Mobilization. After this historic event, representatives attended special luncheons co-hosted by the respective Service Secretaries and Chiefs of Staff.

General William C. Westmoreland addressed the Army National Guard and Army Reserve contingent at the Fort Myer Officers' Club and expressed the thanks and appreciation of the U. S. Army and of the Nation.

Secretary of the Air Force Robert Seamans and General John Ryan, Air Force Chief of Staff, co-hosted a luncheon for the Air Force group at Bolling Air Force Base. Both leaders addressed the group briefly and General Ryan participated in a picture-taking session after the luncheon.

Included among the almost 4,000 awards earned by Army Guardsmen in Vietnam were approximately 55 Silver Stars, 681 Purple Hearts, one Distinguished Flying Cross, 16 Distinguished Service Medals, six Legions of Merit, and over 1,000 Bronze Stars.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

In January and May of 1968, one hundred and fifteen units from the Reserve Components of the Army, Navy and Air Force were ordered to active duty to quickly augment the Active Forces. This action provided this country with armed strength capability with which to meet possible contingencies that might have arisen as a result of the threats and actions by the North Koreans and the need for additional troops in Vietnam caused by the TET offensive.

Many of these units have served in Vietnam while others have served in Korea, Japan, and the United States. Those units remaining in the United States were primarily used to strengthen the strategic reserve and participate in the Military Airlift Command operations.

By June 18th, Reserve units of the Naval Air Reserve, the Naval Reserve Mobile Construction Battalions (SEABEES), the Air National Guard, and the Air Force Reserve were demobilized and the units returned to inactive reserve status. The units of the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve have now been released.

All of these Reserve Component units responded to the Nation's call in time of need and established records of performance, both in and out of combat, which have demonstrated a level of readiness and training never before achieved by our reserve forces. In addition, many individual reservists volunteered for active duty during this period. They have truly upheld the heritage and tradition of the citizen soldier and have again proven that both the National Guard and the Reserves are a great resource for our country and one which is necessary to our national security. NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby issue this proclamation in recognition of and appreciation for the patriotic, dedicated and professional service of our loyal members of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-fourth.



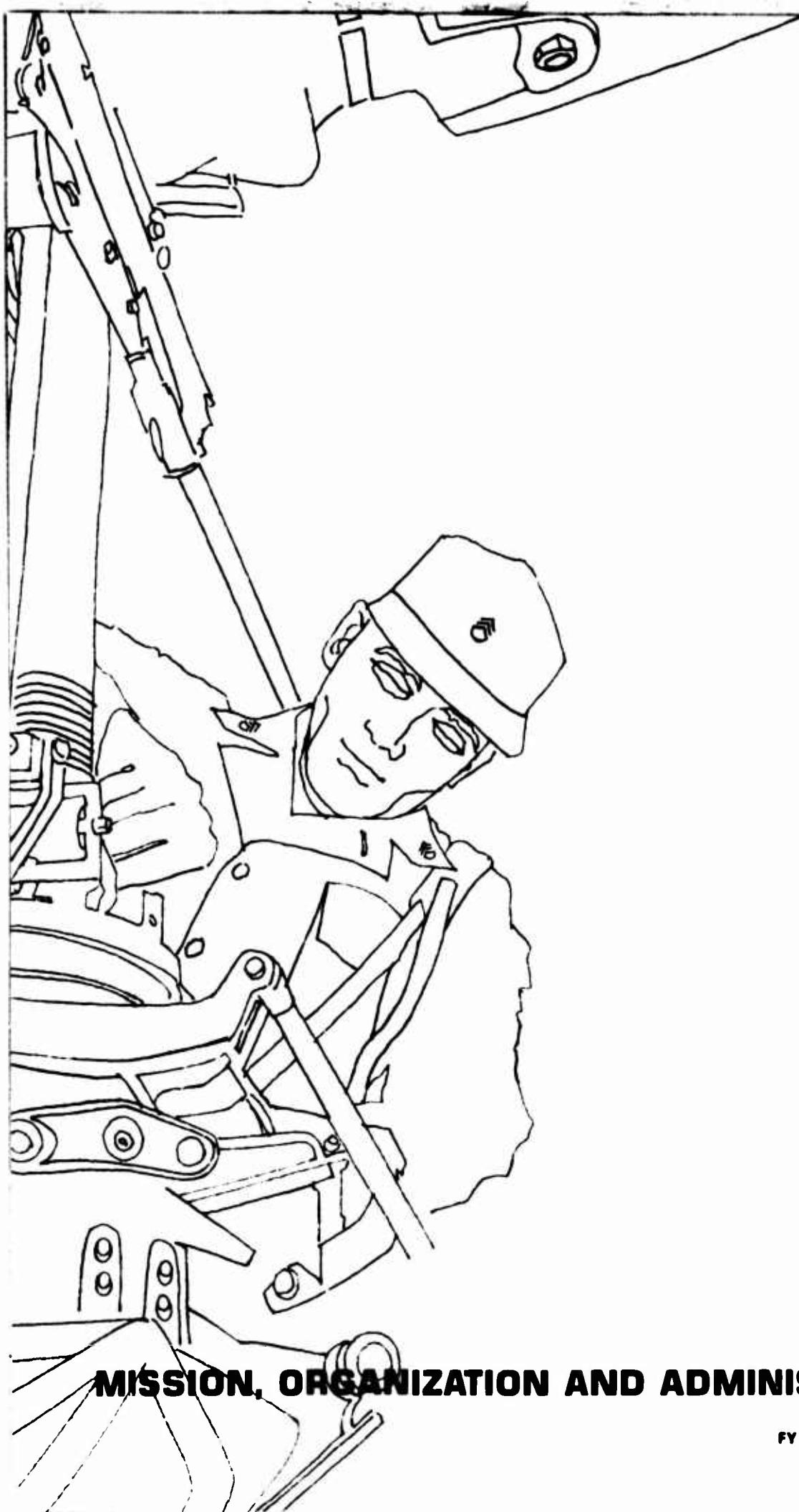
NATIONAL GUARD IN AMERICAN WARS

Guardsmen (Militia) on Active Duty

War or Conflict	Guardsmen (Militia) on Active Duty
Revolutionary War	231,771
War of 1812	116,000
Mexican War	73,297
Civil War	1,933,779*
Spanish-American War	216,225
Mexican Border Campaign	170,000
World War I	433,478
World War II	297,654
Korean War	183,600**
Berlin Crisis	65,460**
Vietnam	22,745**

*Figure for Union forces only. All Confederate forces were volunteer militia (National Guard); estimates on the number who served in the Confederate Army range from 600,000 to 1,500,000.

**Include both Army and Air National Guard



MISSION, ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

MISSION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The National Guard is rooted in the concept of the privilege and responsibility of our able-bodied citizens to be ready at all times to bear arms for the common defense. This tradition was begun in the early seventeenth century, with the development of militia bands in the various colonies. The authors of the Constitution recognized the importance of the concept by empowering the Congress to "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia." National military policy subsequently enacted into law has served to enhance the availability and improve the readiness of the National Guard as a Federal reserve force. The general policy stated in current law (Section 102, Title 32, United States Code) is quoted:

In accordance with the traditional military policy of the United States, it is essential that the strength and organization of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard as an integral part of the first line defenses of the United States be main-

tained and assured at all times. Whenever Congress determines that more units and organizations are needed for the national security than are in the regular components of the ground and air forces, the Army National Guard of the United States, or such parts of them as are needed, together with such units of other reserve components as are necessary for a balanced force, shall be ordered to active Federal duty and retained as long as so needed.

While its Federal reserve potential has been strengthened, the National Guard of each State remains constitutionally a State-administered military force. The dual State-Federal missions are set forth in National Guard Regulation No. 45, and Air Force National Guard Regulation No. 20-1. The State mission is to provide units organized, equipped and trained to function effectively in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety under competent orders of Federal or State authorities.



NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

The National Guard Bureau is both a staff and operating agency. As the chart adjacent shows, it is a Joint Bureau of the Departments of the Army and the Air Force. The Chief, National Guard Bureau, reports to the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force through the respective Chiefs of Staff and is the principal staff advisor on National Guard affairs.

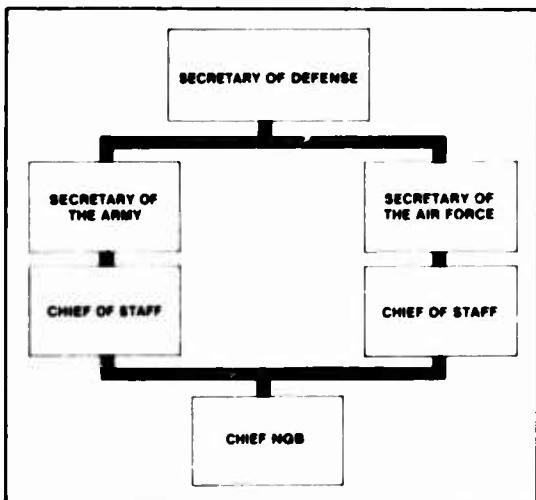
As an operating agency, the National Guard Bureau is the channel of communication between the States and the Departments of the Army and the Air Force (AR 130-5/AFR 45-2).

The function of the National Guard Bureau is to formulate and administer a program for the development and maintenance of Army and Air National Guard units in the several States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia in accordance with Departments of Army and Air Force policy.

The organization of the National Guard Bureau is shown on the chart. The Office of the Director, Army National Guard is organized into five divisions; the Office of the Director, Air National Guard is organized into six divisions. The Office of the Legal Advisor; Office of Policy and Liaison; Special Assistant for Equal Opportunity; Office of Public Affairs; Office of Information Systems; Office of Technician Personnel; and the Office of Administrative Services advise and assist the Chief on both Army and Air matters.

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a list of National Guard officers recommended by the respective Governors, for a term of four years and is eligible to succeed himself. The grade authorized for this position is major general.

The former Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau and its predecessor organizations (Division of Military Affairs, 1908-1916, and Militia Bureau, 1916-1933) are listed in Appendix A. Appendices B and C list the State Adjutants General and United States Property and Fiscal Officers as of 30 June 1969.



ORGANIZATION

THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Army National Guard provides forces that are an integral part of the Nation's first-line defenses.

The worldwide overseas commitments of the Army in Europe, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and in Korea represent large overseas garrisons and fighting forces already in place and major treaty commitments. All must be supported by forces available for rapid deployment from the United States.

The Army forces in the Continental United States include Air Defense Missile units, the Strategic Army Forces (STRAF), and the support base for the entire Army. The Army National Guard shares in the first-line combat mission of U.S. Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM) by providing full-time Army National Guard Nike Hercules missile batteries in the defense of key industrial and population areas.

THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The Air National Guard supports U.S. Air Force missions worldwide, such as those to NATO and the free nations of Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Far East, Alaska, Caribbean, and South America.

The gaining commands to which Air National Guard units are assigned upon mobilization include the Tactical Air Command, Aerospace Defense Command, Military Airlift Command, Alaskan Air Command, Air Force Logistics Command, and the Air Force Communications Service. In addition, the Hawaii Air National Guard is committed to the Pacific Air forces and one Air Guard communications unit is committed to the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

During this fiscal year, many Air Guard units served without mobilization, as integral functioning parts of active Air Force commands. Airlift units flew missions worldwide as a functional part of the Military Airlift Command, and ANG fighter-interceptor squadrons assigned to the Aerospace Defense Command maintained a 24-hour alert under control of North American Air Defense Command. Air National Guard tactical squadrons today form the principal worldwide strategic reserve of the Tactical Air Command.

Air Guard Electronics Installation squadrons perform communications construction projects on U.S. Air Force missile sites and other bases around the world.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES WITHIN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

During the year, several organizational changes occurred within the National Guard Bureau. The most important change was the designation of the Army and Air elements of the Bureau as directorates, each with a director in the grade of major general.

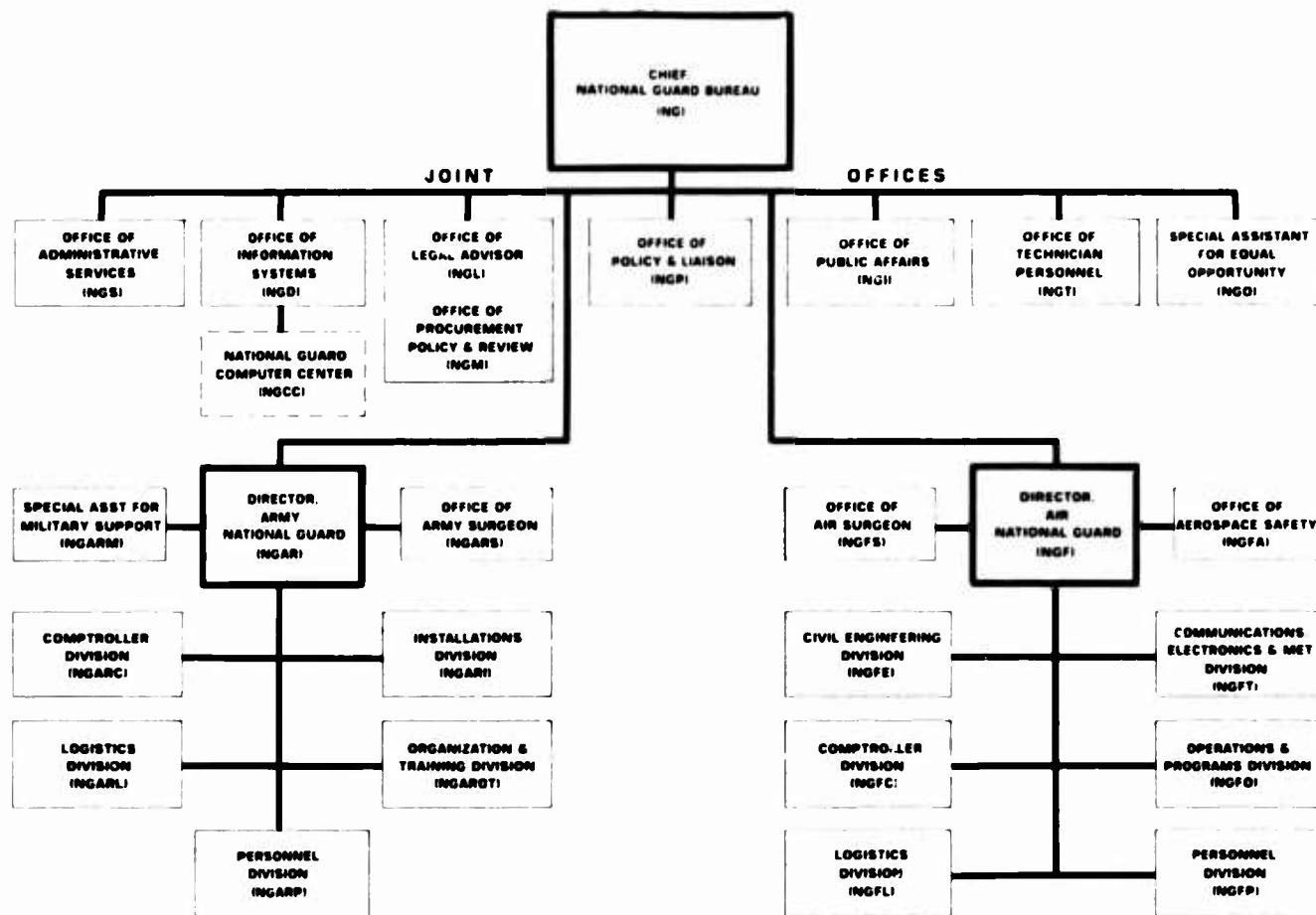
Several changes in organization and titles also occurred within the joint offices of the National Guard Bureau. A more uniform system of office titles was adopted, and accordingly the titles of Public Affairs Officer and Special Assistant for Data Systems were replaced by the new titles of Office of Public Affairs and Office of Information Systems. In like manner, the Administrative Office was redesignated as the Office of Administrative Services and concurrently was reorganized by the addition of those responsibilities and supporting personnel positions for publications management which had previously been assigned to the Army National Guard Publications Review Board and the Office of Plans, Policy and Programs. In turn, the Office of Plans, Policy and Programs gained responsibility

for Congressional Liaison and was redesignated as the Office of Policy and Liaison. The Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights was redesignated as a Special Assistant for Equal Opportunity to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and the Office of Military Support to Civil Authorities was redesignated as a Special Assistant for Military Support to Civil Authorities to the Director, Army National Guard. Finally, a new Office of Procurement Policy and Review was created to separate the functions of contracting and contract review.

The Army element of the Bureau was affected by these organizational changes by receiving the new designation of Army National Guard Directorate, by gaining Bureau responsibilities for Military Support to Civil Authorities, and by giving up the Publications Review Board which was transferred to the Office of Administrative Services and formed the nucleus of the new Publications Management Branch.

The Air element of the Bureau was redesignated as the Air National Guard Directorate, and some minor changes in division titles were made. The Communications-Electronics and Weather Division became the Communications-Electronics and Meteorology Division, and the Operations and Training Division became the Operations and Programs Division.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



National Guard Bureau Personnel Strength
30 June 1970

MILITARY	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED
Army.....	36	35
Air Force.....	64	58
TOTAL.....	100	93
CIVILIAN		
Army.....	97	90
Air Force.....	110	105
TOTAL.....	207	195



LEGISLATION ENACTED

Public Law 91-121. Authorized FY 1970 average strength of 393,298 for the Army National Guard of the United States; 86,624 for the Air National Guard of the United States.

Public Law 91-142. Military Construction Authorization Act. Authorized construction of facilities for the Army National Guard of the United States in the amount of \$10,950,000; for the Air National Guard of the United States in the amount of \$11,500,000.

Public Law 91-170. Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1970. Appropriated \$15,000,000 for Army National Guard facilities; \$13,200,000 for Air National Guard facilities.

Public Law 91-171. Department of Defense Appropriation Act 1970. Appropriated \$356,800,000 for Personnel, Army National Guard; \$97,300,000 for Personnel, Air National Guard; \$297,800,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard, and \$330,534,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard.

Public Law 91-291. Extended coverage of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance to cover members of the National Guard and reserve components while proceeding directly to or from performing inactive duty training scheduled in advance by competent authority, full-time training duty, active duty for training, or active duty for any period of time. Coverage increased to a maximum of \$15,000.

Presidential Proclamation 3972, issued 24 March 1970 (35 F.R. 5001), declared a national emergency as a result of unlawful work stoppage by employees of the Postal Service, and directed the Secretary of Defense to order units of the Ready Reserve to active duty under 10 U.S.C. 673 to execute the laws of the United States.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

One of the early highlights of the FY 1970 program for the Office of Public Affairs was the publicity afforded the last of our returning mobilized Army National Guard units.

Working in conjunction with the Office of Information, United States Army, the Bureau's Office of Public Affairs prepared news releases for use on both National and local levels, emphasizing the outstanding role these units played in our country's defense plans.

Additionally, the Office arranged for television and motion picture footage of these events, culminating in the extensive coverage of activities involved in the "Guard/Reserve Recognition Day," at which time President Nixon honored representatives of all mobilized units in a special ceremony at the White House. All major television networks were present for coverage of this historic event, and it received wide publicity on the National, regional, and local levels.

Another highlight of the fiscal year was the introduction of the "Try One In The Guard" program. This project is a Nationwide recruiting drive designed to increase enlistments of prior service personnel and to encourage extensions of current members of the Guard by emphasizing enlistments for one year as a "get acquainted" offer and one-year extensions as a "stay with us" approach.

To support this effort, the Bureau Office of Public Affairs prepared National press releases and radio and television spots which were released to stations throughout the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Additionally, two brochures, "Try One In The Guard" and "Twelve Questions," as well as posters, were produced specifically for this program. Through a coordinated effort with the active services, these brochures are included in the "take home" folders at separation centers throughout the United States for service personnel who are being released from active duty. They are also distributed at local levels on a person-to-person basis.

In its continuing effort to provide the public with a greater understanding of the National Guard's close association with the local communities, the Office of Public Affairs produced two television spots titled "Old Man Winter" and "Lost Child." The theme of "Old Man Winter" centered on the support offered by Guardsmen to citizens stranded in remote areas of Minnesota during one of the most crippling blizzards ever to hit that State.

"Lost Child" portrayed the untiring but successful efforts of Guardsmen combing a densely-wooded Maryland area in search of a tiny girl who was lost. These spots were distributed to 871 television stations throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Also in the area of television, the Office of Public Affairs produced a series of spots featuring comedian Flip Wilson, as well as one starring Joey Heatherton.

The Office of Public Affairs expanded its radio distribution listings during FY 1970 from 4,700 to 6,212 stations. Spots of 10, 20, 30 and 60-second length were produced and distributed, featuring Flip Wilson, the "Old Man Winter" theme, and two new subjects, "Orphanage" and "Coney Island."

The "Orphanage" spot, recorded on location in Vietnam, features the establishment of a home for orphans by one of the Air Guard units which had been mobilized and stationed in Vietnam. In the case of "Coney Island," this spot captures the happy sounds of blind, handicapped and under-privileged children being treated to a day at the park as guests of the Air Guard.

Additionally, the Office of Public Affairs contributed to the "Guard/Reserve Forces Report," a new program of the American Forces Radio and Television Service beamed to armed forces personnel throughout the world, offering them new items and human interest stories on what other members of the armed forces are doing.

In production at the end of the fiscal year were two "highlights" films, one Army Guard and one Air Guard, for subsequent distribution to the States upon completion. These films each depict the previous year's activities of Guardsmen engaged in support of their Federal and State missions. Both films are 16mm, sound-on-film in color, and each is suitable for public viewing as well as for selected military audiences.

The Office continued production and distribution of the monthly Newsletter during FY 1970. The Newsletter is designed to keep the Adjutants General and Public Affairs Officers apprised of Public Affairs approaches to National Guard activities.

The big item, the Annual Report, got a face-lift last year in the form of a new layout, thus increasing its potential as an even greater vehicle to carry the National Guard's events of the previous year.

Production of billboards, posters and transit car cards continued throughout the fiscal year with emphasis placed on the theme "National Guardsmen Are Country Boys At Heart," depicting the wording at the bottom of a map outline of the United States, and the "Try One In The Guard" pitch, designed to show ex-service personnel how much extra income they can gain by joining the Guard.

The Office continued to prepare news releases, fact sheets, speeches, presentations, and articles for publication in periodicals, yearbooks and encyclopedia. Special releases were prepared for veterans' organizations such as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and other private and patriotic organizational publications. Additionally, the Office of Public Affairs assisted, with the approval of the Department of Defense, in the production of several commercially produced films, as well as assisting the Department of Defense and Departments of the Army and Air Force in many other public affairs activities.

Historical activities by the Office for FY 1970 included the maintenance of historical documents for use in information programs and as an aid to scholars and military writers. Additionally, the Office supervised the heraldic and distinctive insignia programs of the Army and Air Guard, as well as the promulgation of information relating to policy in the areas of insignia and historical material.



TROPHIES AND AWARDS PROGRAMS

The purpose of the trophies and awards program is to instill a spirit of wholesome rivalry among individuals, units, and organizations of the Army and Air National Guard and to stimulate interest in proficiency in training and maintenance. To this end, trophies and awards are presented annually by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and other agencies to outstanding personnel and units in both the Army and Air National Guard.

The following trophies and awards are described in Appendix E:

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Army National Guard Superior Unit Award

The Eisenhower Trophy

The National Guard Award for Efficiency in Maintenance

The Erickson Trophy

Association of the United States Army Award

Armor Leadership Award

The National Guard Association Trophy.

The Pershing Trophy and the

National Guard (State) Trophy

United States Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy for the Outstanding Nike Hercules Battery in ARADCOM

United States Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy for the Outstanding Nike Hercules Firing Battery in Short Notice Annual Practice (SNAP)

Chief of National Guard Bureau Annual Indoor Rifle and Pistol Tournament Trophies and Awards

National Rifle Association Tournament Trophies and Awards

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Spaatz Trophy

Winston P. Wilson Trophy

Air Force Association Outstanding Unit Trophy

The National Guard Association Plaques (Air)

Air Force Association Outstanding Airman Award

Earl T. Ricks Trophy

McCallister Trophy

REGULATIONS

The National Guard, when not in active Federal service, is governed by National Guard regulations and Air National Guard regulations. These regulations announce the approved policies of the Departments of the Army and the Air Force pertaining to the Army and Air National Guard. Also, certain procedural matters are published in National Guard pamphlets and Air National Guard pamphlets. These may be separate or joint publications, depending upon the applicability of the contents to both the Army and Air National Guard. Further, certain Army and Air Force regulations govern the Army and Air National Guard when specifically made applicable by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

During FY 1970 a number of existing regulations were revised or amended. In addition new regulations and pamphlets were developed and published. A detailed resume is contained in Appendix F.



PUBLICATIONS MANAGEMENT

The Army National Guard FY 1970 program for Department of Defense and Department of the Army publications and blank forms was initially established at \$975,000. It was readjusted to \$977,800 during the fourth quarter. This adjustment was necessary to meet increased procurement costs. Obligations for the year totaled \$977,800, as compared to FY 1969 obligations of \$963,115.

On 13 January 1970, The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, authorized the printing of NGB forms at the National Guard printing facility, Camp Keyes, Augusta, Maine. The facility was renamed the NGB Field Printing Plant.

On 2 April 1970, the ARNG Publications Review Board was discontinued and the functions and personnel were transferred to the Office of Administrative Services and organized as the Publications Management Branch.

DOMESTIC ACTION PROGRAMS

The new title of Domestic Action Programs was adopted by the Department of Defense to better identify the full scope of its support and participation in community activities. DOD interest and support originally had emphasized special educational, recreational, and work opportunities for youth during the summer months. This specialized emphasis was reflected in the original title of Youth Opportunity Programs. From its successful involvement in summer youth programs, Department of Defense involvement grew until it spanned the interests and needs of all community groups and ages on a year around basis.

The National Guard Bureau played a vital part in expanding Department of Defense participation in community activities and programs. At the 1969 conference of the National Guard Association in Mobile, Alabama, General Wilson announced the National Guard's goal of involving every Army and Air National Guard unit in one or more community activity each year. This National Guard goal met with such widespread enthusiasm among community leaders and military personnel alike, that it was adopted as a goal for all of the military components of the Department of Defense by the DOD Domestic Action Council.

General Wilson also pointed out that additional guidance for military participation in the total community action programs was needed, and that this guidance should be provided in a single directive for all community activities. This proposal was adopted by the Department of Defense, and a multi-service task force, chaired by a National Guardsman, was given the task of drafting a new directive to cover community action programs of the Department of Defense. From this beginning came a new DOD Directive entitled "DOD Support of Domestic Action Programs." Because of the time required to write, staff, and publish this directive, as well as to publish implementing Service directives, this guidance was not available to the field during the summer of 1970. However, Department of Defense, Service, and National Guard Bureau directives will be available to guide community activity programs during 1971.

Without waiting for official directives, Guardsmen across the Nation pitched in to undertake a challenging range of community action programs during FY 1970. Guardsmen conducted summer camps for youths, sponsored youth clubs and teams, gave special attention and assistance to such special groups as the aged, the poor, and the handicapped. Throughout America, the Guard increased the tempo as well as the range of its involvement in community activities. Since this participation cannot interfere with the primary mission of producing combat ready units, most participating Guardsmen donated their time and talents on a volunteer basis at times other than scheduled drills. These efforts were rewarded by the thanks of the communities, the smiles of those receiving assistance, and by justifiable pride on the part of thousands of Guardsmen involved.



SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

During FY 1970 the Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights completed, in 17 States, the second cycle of On-Site Compliance Field Reviews.

Nine complaints of alleged discrimination were received during the last year requiring special investigation. Eight cases were held to be invalid. One case was found to be valid as alleged. The valid case, one of harassment with racial overtones, involved children of a Guardsman and an assigned U.S. Army Advisor team member, all occupying government quarters. Three commands, at different locations, complicated timely and appropriate action necessary to resolve the situation at the local level.

The office compiled data on National Guard minority group personnel participation in both the military and civilian areas. These data were used in response to queries by members of Congress, news media, and other interested government agencies.

Office personnel attended both the Department of the Army Equal Employment Opportunity Institute in Washington, D.C. and the Department of the Air Force Equal Opportunity Conference at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. The Department of the Army Equal Employment Opportunity Institute, at which the civilian personnel aspect of the program was discussed, featured many VIP's as speakers. The list included names of noted representatives from the Department of Labor, Department of Defense, Congress, local businessmen and the Special Assistant to the President of the United States for Equal Opportunity.

Workshops were organized and a wide assortment of graphic tables were presented which depicted minority group participation in all grades, in various organizations, and at all levels of command throughout the Department of the Army.

The Air Force conference dealt only with equal opportunity problems associated with its military personnel.

The Office participated in each of the four National Guard Bureau Regional Technician Personnel Conferences, held during the latter part of the fiscal year by presenting lectures on the Equal Employment Opportunity Program. The Commanders', Supervisors', and Equal Employment Opportunity Officers' responsibilities were discussed. The managerial tools that are available for increasing the hiring, training, and upgrading of minority group members throughout the National Guard workforce were also discussed. Each State will soon be asked to appoint an Equal Employment Opportunity Officer.

Negro participation in the National Guard has remained at the same level for the past four years in spite of the special programs and emphasis given to this area of personnel management. Table 1, Appendix M, presents the overall Negro Guardsman participation.

Of a total of 132,167 nonprior service applications on the waiting list, 1,548 were Negroes as of December 1969. An attempt to increase the number of Negroes on the waiting list has not been successful. The "Try One" program conducted during the second half of the fiscal year by the National Guard to enlist prior service personnel and to get existing personnel to extend, has been quite encouraging because of increased Negro participation. One hundred and eighty-one Negroes have either extended their present enlistment in the Army Guard or have entered the Army Guard under "Try One," and 79 Negroes have likewise either extended their enlistment or joined the Air Guard under the "Try One" program.

Minority group participation in the National Guard Technician force is reflected in Table 2, Appendix M.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

During FY 1970, the Department of the Army approved the competitive selection of eight IBM 360/20 card processors for the eight largest States. The National Guard Computer Center, with the assistance of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and the District of Columbia, has completed the 360/20 programming of the Comptroller, Personnel and Logistics systems.

The ARNG Officer Personnel Reporting System was put into effect.

Seven ANG bases have been satellite onto the standard Air Force Base Level Supply System (1050-II). Additional bases are scheduled for inclusion in this system during FY 1971.

The Computer Center is in the process of developing new management products based upon additional data generated as a result of the supply satellization program.

OFFICE OF TECHNICIAN PERSONNEL

The Office of Technician Personnel has completed 18 months of operation under the Federal personnel system administering to Army and Air National Guard Technicians. During this period it has been necessary to realign the office in keeping with civilian personnel responsibilities, requirements, and objectives imposed by the Federal/National Guard civilian personnel systems. Included in this realignment was the decision to transfer the Army and Air Program Branches to the respective directorates at an early date. The Office of Technician Personnel is to be reorganized and expanded to allow for adequate staffing in the areas of labor relations, classification, field services and liaison, career management, training, entitlements, policy, regulations, and legislation.

As a result of the conversion to Federal status on 1 January 1969, it became necessary to review the series and grades assigned to each of the more than 750 technician position descriptions in use. During the review, technician grades and series are being aligned to the standards established by the Federal government for Federal employees. Any deviation from the approved standards are being rectified, both in series and grade of position. This project requires the expertise of both the Bureau staff and the technician force throughout the States. An accurate word-picture of the actual duties and responsibilities of each position was developed so that proper title, series, and grade could be assigned in accordance with approved Federal standards. Accurate descriptions were a must in this review to provide the necessary basis for a sound classification program in the Guard. Naturally, after completion of the initial review, it will be a continuing responsibility to update and establish positions throughout the program which are necessary for the accomplishment of the National Guard military/civilian missions.

A new labor relation function was established to interpret and apply Executive Orders, regulations and policies as they concern labor-management relations. There has been considerable activity in organizing technicians under the earlier Executive Order 10988 and the most recent, Executive Order 11491. Table 3, Appendix M, reveals the units of recognition to date.

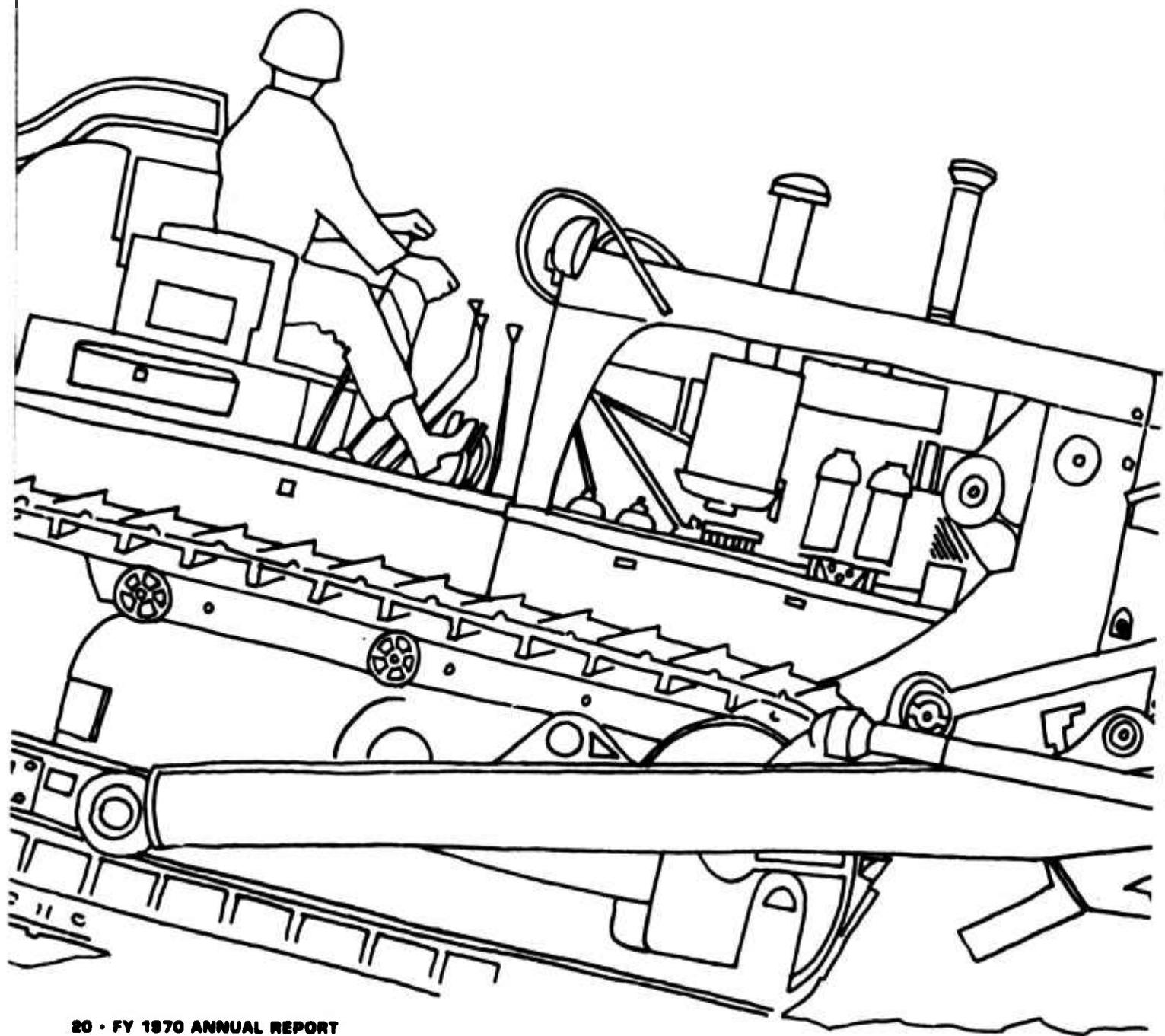
Since 1 January 1969 there have been approximately 150 disability retirement applications processed and approved under the Civil Service Retirement System. These cases came about due to loss of military membership coupled with disablement to the degree that the technician could not perform the duties of the technician position for which appointed and/or any other position within the National Guard structure. Three of the approved applications were for flying personnel (two pilots and one flight engineer) who had failed their flight physicals and could not perform in a flying status in either their military or civilian positions.



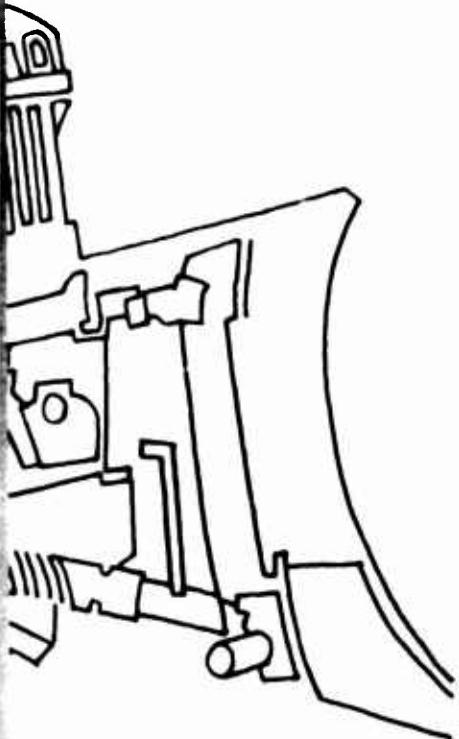
At the end of calendar year 1969, those technicians who were converted to Federal status on 1 January 1969 had fulfilled the requirement for one year under the Civil Service Retirement System which was necessary before they were eligible for optional or discontinued service retirements. The one-year rule is in addition to the basic requirements outlined in the Commission's retirement regulations. In view of this, on 1 January 1970, these technicians will have the same entitlements to optional retirement (30 years creditable service and age 55, 20 years creditable service and age 60, and five years creditable service and age 62), and discontinued service retirement (25 years creditable service at any age and 20 years service at age 50) under the Civil Service retirement system, as any other Federal employee. Therefore, based upon the statistics provided by the States just prior to enactment of the National Guard Technician Act of 1968, P.L. 90-486, applications for both optional and discontinued service retirements will escalate for the next several years and then level off to the normal attrition rates.

In order for the administrative offices to meet the challenges of the Federal system and enhance their technical knowledge in personnel management procedures, 530 supervisors, managers, and personnel officers attended some 70 varied courses offered by the Civil Service Commission and Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Army, in such fields as labor relations, grievance and arbitration seminars, retirement seminars, position classification courses, labor-management relations, and contract negotiations.

In line with the formal schooling of technician civilian personnel administrators, the Office of Technician Personnel conducted four regional conferences attended by State Technician Personnel Officers and members of their respective staffs. The conferences were held in Atlanta, Seattle, Boston, and Kansas City. They were conducted as work sessions to alleviate problem areas and to update the program managers in such areas as: Personnel Management Evaluation, Classification, Pay Systems, Equal Opportunity, Retirement, Federal Employees Group Life Insurance, Federal Employees Health Benefits, Performance Ratings, Promotion and Placement, Adverse Actions, Labor-Management Relations, The National Guard Technician Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-486), and other appropriate subjects applicable to civilian personnel administration. These work sessions were so very well received that they will be continued in future years if funds are available.



ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



Over the years our constitutional form of government has evolved from a Federation of autonomous States into the strongest democracy in the world. So the Guard has changed from a grouping of Colonial Militia to the strongest back-up force in the world. We are concerned about the ability of an all-volunteer force to meet our Nation's defense needs. We (the Guard) understand clearly that the most optimistic of volunteer force concepts must depend heavily upon the Guard. The National Guard was born because of NEED.

The Army National Guard has just completed a most successful fiscal year. All units mobilized in 1968 for the Southeast Asia situation were returned to State control. They brought home fine and highly publicized records of success plus efficient and experienced personnel. The ARNG strength increased from 388,954 Guardsmen at the beginning of the fiscal year to 409,192 officers and men at year's end. The ARNG Aviator strength rose from 1,640 to 2,087, a net gain of 447 aviators. Some of this gain was realized by recruiting experienced aviators returning from active duty, but a large number were Guardsmen who completed Initial Flight School during the year; these were the first Guardsmen to receive such flight training since 1965.

The first requirement in the ARNG is trained personnel. During FY 1970, the "Try One In The Guard" program was initiated. This program strives to retain experienced Guardsmen and to recruit experienced combat veterans. Since the ARNG can retain three prior service individuals for the same money expended to train one nonprior service individual, a continuing effort is being made to fill our ranks with these already trained people. This program is necessary in order that the ARNG will meet the trained strength requirement and at the same time improve the readiness posture, within available dollars. The "Try One In The Guard" program will continue in FY 1971.



COMPTROLLER

APPROPRIATIONS

The Congress originally appropriated **\$716,900,000** for the Army National Guard in FY 1970. These funds were included in three appropriations covering Army National Guard Personnel; Operating and Maintenance, Army National Guard (includes technician pay); and Military Construction, Army National Guard (construction of armory and nonarmory facilities).

Appropriation	Appropriated	Funded Appropriation Reimbursable	Total Cumulative
National Guard Personnel, Army	\$190.4	\$ 0.9	\$191.2
Operation and Maintenance Army National Guard	311.6		311.6
Military Construction, Army National Guard	15.0		15.0
(Dollars in Millions)			

FUNDING

The Army National Guard budgets which were submitted to Congress supported a strength plan with a beginning strength of **387,600** Guardsmen, an average strength of **395,291**, and an ending strength of **404,032** officers and enlisted men in 3,015 units.

The budgets submitted were National Guard Personnel, Army (NGP.A) **\$363,500,000**; Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (O&M.ARNG) **\$306,000,000**; and Military Construction, Army National Guard (MC.ARNG) **\$15,000,000**. They provided for an input of **60,780** recruits into the Reserve Enlistment Program (REP-63) training, an ARNG Technician strength of **24,614** (within a 27,133 criteria), and a technician man-year program of **24,548** man-years. Subsequent to the budget submissions, the Congress reduced the NGP.A budget by **\$6,700,000** for the projected overstrength.

NGP.A (BP-3100):

The Congress appropriated (Title I, P.L. 91-171) **\$356,800,000** for the National Guard Personnel, Army to support an end strength of **400,000** Guardsmen and to provide an input to training of **60,780** nonprior service personnel under the Reserve Enlistment Program (REP-63). In addition, **\$900,000** was provided for funded reimbursements. Initially, the DOD apportionment action withheld **\$3.5** million, which provided for additional drills for Civil Disturbance Training and overstrength. In order to provide support for the Military Pay Increase of July 1969 (P.L. 90-207), which amounted to **\$35.7** million, with **\$1.8** million of the amount withheld by DOD being applied against this, (the remainder of the amount withheld was utilized for increased per diem), a Supplemental Appropriation of **\$33.5** million was provided by P.L. 91-305. In addition, as a result of an increase in the REP input from **60,780** to **84,125** together with accelerated phasing – **\$20.2** million were transferred from the Military Personnel, Army appropriation to the ARNG, making at this point, NGP.A funding availability for FY-70 **\$410.5** million. However, this did not provide for the pay increase authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-231). In order to provide for this pay increase, the House and Senate passed a Joint Resolution (H.J.Res. 1232) and the President signed into law (P.L. 91-257), which allowed expenditures to be made pursuant to the FY 1970 Salary Act. The estimated amount required for NGP.A was **\$13.1** million, thus making the total NGP.A funding availability **\$423.6** million.

O&M.ARNG (BP 3700):

The Congress appropriated (Title III, P.L. 91-171) **\$297,800,000** for the Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (O&M.ARNG). In order to provide support for the July 1969 Civilian Pay Increase (P.L. 90-206) and Wage Board increases (both estimated at **\$14.8** million), the Congress appropriated **\$13,800,000** by P.L. 91-305. The basic and supplemental appropriations, together with an Automatic Reimbursement Program of **\$2,400,000** provided a funding availability (at this point) of **\$314,000,000**. Again, as in NGP.A, the pay increase authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1970, was not included. As mentioned previously, the Joint Resolution H.J.Res. 1232 and P.L. 91-257 provide for authorized expenditures relative to the FY 1970 Salary Act. The estimated amount required for O&M.ARNG was **\$3,400,000**. This made the total FY 1970 O&M.ARNG funding availability **\$317,400,000**.



MC.ARNG (BP 8500):

Under Public Law 91-170, the Congress appropriated \$15,000,000 for Military Construction, Army National Guard (MC.ARNG), and these are "NO YEAR" funds. This appropriation, together with a prior year carry-over of \$6,282,225, provides a total FY 1970 funding availability of \$21,282,225.

MC.ARNG FUNDING SUMMARY

Funding available from FY 1969	\$ 6,282,225
FY 1970 Appropriation (P.L. 91-170)	15,000,737*
TOTAL Funding available FY 1970	\$ 21,282,962
TOTAL Obligations FY 1970	15,009,716
FUNDS Remaining Available for FY 1971	\$ 6,273,246

SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS

NGP A	\$420,071,001**
OMARNG	\$316,142,312***
MC.ARNG	\$ 15,009,716

*\$737 added under provision of P.L. 91-211
**Includes funded reimbursements of \$868,027
***Includes automatic reimbursements of \$2,422,100

FINANCE SERVICES

During FY 1970 the Reserve Forces Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act (P.L. 90-168, 81 Stat 525), which authorized per diem allowances, was fully implemented in accordance with Comptroller General Decisions 152420 dated 7 February 1969, 8 July 1969, and 30 March 1970.

Section 2 of P.L. 90-588, approved 17 October 1968 (now codified in sections 6323(c) and 5519 of Title 5, U. S. Code) authorized leave for up to 22 workdays in a calendar year to a National Guardsman who is called to duty under certain conditions for the purpose of providing military aid to enforce the law. Implementation of the law created many problems requiring extensive coordination both within and without the National Guard Bureau. It is believed that policy guidance now exists which reflects the intent of the legislation.

P.L. 90-616, approved 21 October 1968, 5 U.S.C. 5584, authorized the waiver, in certain cases, of claims of the U. S. arising out of erroneous payments of pay to civilian employees. The law was implemented by AR 37-34 dated 29 September 1969 and is applicable to ARNG technicians. During FY 1970 a total of six such claims were processed through the National Guard Bureau to the Finance Center, U. S. Army.



As a result of the National Guard Technicians Act of 1968, (P.L. 90-486, 32 U.S.C. 709), the General Accounting Office changed its policy of audit of civilian payrolls prepared for payment of technicians. Where formerly these payrolls were prepared for offsite audit, the change in policy required a revision of procedures reducing supporting documentation submitted with the civilian payrolls. Under current procedures, documents which support technician payrolls are retained at the payroll office until the General Accounting Office has conducted its audit and advised the payroll office to that effect. At that time the retained copies of the civilian payrolls and supporting documents are disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.

NGR 58 requires that incapacitation payrolls will be submitted to the National Guard Bureau for review and approval when the required medical certificate is not signed by a military medical officer. These payrolls cover continuation of active duty pay and allowances to Army Guardsmen who are injured or contract a disease in line of duty. During FY 1970, a total of 275 such payrolls were reviewed and processed.

Proposed draft revisions to NGR 58 and NGB Pamphlet 58-1 were prepared for staffing. It is anticipated that publication date will be about the middle of FY 1971.

ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

Under decentralized accounting procedures, as prescribed by Army regulations, fiscal records are maintained by the USPFO of each State to properly account for Federal funds. The availability of funds is determined and obligation documents are certified and recorded in the fiscal records on a daily basis. All disbursement and collection vouchers for Army National Guard activities are prepared and submitted to finance and accounting officers of the active Army for processing. Financial reports concerning the status of funds are furnished by each State to the



National Guard Bureau at the end of each month. In addition, expenditure and reimbursement data applicable to Army National Guard transactions are reported to the National Guard Bureau through the appropriate Army accounting and reporting channels. The required reconciliation of all financial transactions, reported to the National Guard Bureau by the 52 ARNG fiscal stations and the various active Army accounts offices, has been a difficult problem for the past several years. For that reason, a special study of the requirements was conducted during the early part of FY 1970. Based on that study, plans were made to resolve the problems through the establishment of improved methods and procedures.

As a result, a completely new reconciliation system was developed and installed over a period of several months during FY 1970. Under the new and improved system, errors and discrepancies in reporting financial data can be isolated and corrective action initiated within 30 days after each monthly reporting period. The number of accounting discrepancies and the dollar amount of differences in data reported has been greatly reduced during the past six months. Action files also indicate that the new system has proved to be beneficial in the improvement of financial management and reporting at all levels. Reporting activities appear to be exercising more care in the reporting of complete and accurate accounting data in an effort to prevent a prompt notice of error or discrepancy from the National Guard Bureau.



AUDIT AND REPORTS OF SURVEY

During FY 1970 the United States Army Audit Agency submitted ten audit reports pertaining to the Army National Guard. These audit reports included the status and conditions of usage of Federal funds and property accounts maintained by the United States Property and Fiscal Officers in the States. The primary emphasis during this fiscal year has been on conditions which have a bearing on the readiness condition of the Army National Guard. Significant areas having a bearing on the effective utilization of assets were pointed out. The findings and recommendations were reported to the State authorities, the National Guard Bureau, and Department of the Army staff. These audit reports and the replies of corrective action taken by the States were reviewed by the National Guard Bureau. They were used as a basis for establishing and improving management and internal control procedures. By legislation the same criteria applies to the Army National Guard technicians as applies to Department of the Army civilians in loss, damage, or destruction of property while acting in the capacity of technicians. As a result, Army National Guard technicians may now be held pecuniarily liable when the loss, damage, or destruction is caused by willful misconduct, deliberate unauthorized use of property, or gross negligence.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

Several regulations and pamphlets were revised or amended, and new ones were published which aided management improvement. ARNG technician position descriptions were rewritten in accordance with the National Guard Technician Act (P.L. 90-486).

Ten Army National Guard controlled reports were eliminated. Seven of these were recurring reports, ranging in frequency from monthly to annually; the remainder

were submitted on an "as required" basis. Eliminating the ten reports is estimated to have saved **\$282,020**.

A blank firing attachment guide for machine guns, designed by a Mississippi technician (ARNG Suggestion 70-3), was adopted for use by the Services. This guide costs less than the older one, is easier to manufacture, may be used with either left or right hand feed, and can be used in conjunction with the required link chute assembly. Estimated savings in FY 1970 were **\$98,800**.

A Georgia technician proposed a change in the certification of DA Form 3298 (ARNG Suggestion 70-6), Authorization to Start or Stop Basic Allowance for Quarters Credit. The suggestion was approved, but an evaluation of savings for award purposes has not as yet been completed.

It has been suggested by a New York technician that a different test set for tank engine assemblies be used. The test set proposed would enable one man to do the work now requiring two or three men. An evaluation by AMC has been requested but the results have not been received.

One State effected a savings of **\$10,401.14** by having tires rebuilt by the Federal Prison Industries.

The Adjutant Generals' School, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana conducted a series of two specially designed recruiting salesmanship seminars for the Army National Guard. The course was tailored to provide potential instructors with guidance and material with which to provide similar instruction to unit recruiters at their home States. The training was conducted in conjunction with a specially designed recruiting program to increase enlistments of prior service personnel and extensions of current ARNG members. This recruiting campaign is of vital importance because many trained men completing their six-year obligation are leaving the Guard. Retention of these personnel would represent a savings of millions of dollars in replacement training costs, enhance unit experience and readiness levels, as well as aid unit integrity.

The National Guard Bureau has developed and installed an automated personnel reporting system which has officer and enlisted data bases at both State and NGB



levels. The officer portion of the system has been in operation since 1 July 1969; the enlisted portion becomes operational on 1 July 1970. Such automated personnel reporting will permit compiling and interpreting statistical data, presently beyond the capability of the NGB as currently staffed, and will substantially reduce the use of manual systems in the personnel area. Twenty-nine reports previously prepared manually by the States or NGB have already been designed, programmed, and tested on the computer.

Recommendations of the Hollingsworth Board have been administered as follows: 37 completely implemented; five pending; 42 total.

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

The effectiveness of the National Guard in accomplishing its State mission was tested many times during FY 1970, a period which saw more than 88,722 Guardsmen in 41 States and the District of Columbia called to State active duty "in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety." The rapid response of National Guard units throughout the country in these emergencies points up the significant accomplishments made in recent months in the area of civil disturbance planning and operations.





While many of the civil disturbances occurring last year received National headlines, many of the most successful National Guard operations with civil authorities went unnoticed due to the elimination of a possible threat through rapid deployment. In most States, local law enforcement officials, State police and the National Guard have developed a mode of operation which includes instant notification of any impending civil disturbance. This same system has been invaluable in cities such as Lubbock, Texas where civil and military authorities provided immediate disaster relief after a devastating tornado on 12 May 1970.

An item of special interest was the state of National emergency declared by President Nixon on 23 March 1970 because of the Manhattan-Bronx Letter Carriers Union's wildcat strike. Selected National Guard and Army Reserve units were ordered to active duty to assist postal supervisors in sorting, transporting, and delivering bulk mail.

Military Support to Civil Authorities is a term which has developed from one mentioned only in connection with Civil Defense to its present connotation encompassing all areas of the National Guard's State mission. Through a well-designed training program implemented at State level, and through the use of new, sophisticated equipment purchased with a minimum of State and Federal funds, National Guard troops have developed a prac-



tical expertise in riot control and disaster operations.

A Military Support Plans Officer in each State works closely with his counterparts at the National Guard Bureau, who, in turn, coordinate with the active Army and Air Force to provide advance notification and instant reaction anywhere in the United States. This rapid response takes many forms. It may mean airlifting medical supplies and food to a city hit by natural disaster, or it could mean calling selected troop units to State active duty for possible use in preventing a civil disturbance which has exceeded the capability of local law enforcement officials. The governor of each State, as commander in chief of his State's military forces, utilizes those National Guard units which he deems necessary to handle the situation.

A total of 60,316 Guardsmen from units in 31 States served in FY 1970 in preventing or controlling civil disturbance situations. This duty has ranged from less than a



full day to several cases involving a week or more of continuous State active duty. In no instance was it necessary for a State Governor to request Federal assistance from the President of the United States. The experience and close working relationship of civil and military officials in all States have been instrumental in most cases in utilizing only the minimum force necessary to do the job.

Therefore, Civil Defense is a viable entity in our country today and is no longer just a plan on paper. Civil Defense describes a proven system which provides protection for people and their property from natural or man-made disasters. Military Support from the National Guard is an invaluable ingredient in this complex system that has been proven again in 1970 from the historic campus of Yale University to the storm-torn streets of Lubbock.

A complete list of civil disturbance and national disasters and other emergencies in which the National Guard participated appears in Appendix L.

PERSONNEL

MILITARY STRENGTH

The Federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard on 30 June 1970 was 409,192, a substantial increase over the FY 1969 figure of 388,954. The number of officers and warrant officers was 29,391 and the number of enlisted personnel was 379,801. The average strength for the year was 392,388. Year-end average strength figures for selected years are shown in Table 1, Appendix G.

The strength of the Army National Guard at the beginning of FY 1970 was 388,954. The fiscal year budget guidance provided for an average strength of 393,300, based on a 400,000 mandate. Manning levels, based on approximately 98.5 per cent of authorized strength, were imposed on the States prior to return of mobilized units. After return to State control of the demobilized units, the manning levels were eliminated and recruiting was accelerated. There were 680 Guardsmen in the inactive National Guard who were attached to units for administrative and accounting purposes and who would be available in the event of mobilization.

ARMY ADVISORS

On 30 June 1970 there were 604 officer advisors on duty with 52 U. S. Army Advisor Groups, an increase of 43 advisors during the year. This represents 70.3 percent of authorized strength present for duty at the end of the fiscal year. These figures do not include 40 administrative and executive officers assigned to the advisor group Headquarters. See Table 2, Appendix G, for the status of advisors.

OFFICER PERSONNEL

Strength

Total ARNG officer and warrant officer assigned strength continued to decrease during FY 1970. Commissioned officers totaled 24,745 at the end of the year, a decrease of 1,296. Warrant officer strength increased by 255 to a total of 4,646. The drop in commissioned officer strength was largely attributable to the continued effort of State Adjutants General to reduce the officer overstrength remaining from the 1967-1968 reorganization. Table 3, Appendix G, reflects the extent of the decrease of overstrength by grade. A total of 671 commissioned officers and 395 warrant officers remains as overstrength at the end of FY 1970.

The increase in warrant officer strength in FY 1970 is attributable to the return to State control of warrant officers mobilized in FY 1968, and to the restoration of the initial flight training program for warrant officers.

The significant increase in second lieutenant procurement in FY 1970 over the previous fiscal year, as indicated in Table 4, Appendix G, occurred as programmed. Input of candidates into the FY 1969 OCS classes was intention-



ally curtailed to allow for absorption of overstrength lieutenants displaced by the Nationwide reorganization of the Army National Guard in 1967-1968.

Personnel Actions

Overall there were fewer Federal recognition actions during FY 1970. Appointments were down from 4,558 in FY 1969 to 3,438 in FY 1970 while promotions increased from 4,741 in FY 1969 to 5,154 this year; transfers and reassignments decreased from 28,666 to 23,486, and separations were down from 6,789 last year to 5,767 during FY 1970. The greater number of actions experienced in FY 1969 is directly attributable to personnel changes resulting from the major reorganization of 1967-1968.

Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA)

Table 5, Appendix G, shows the results of FY 1969 and FY 1970 selection boards which considered officers for promotion under the mandatory provisions of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Procurement (Enlisted Personnel)

During FY 1970 there was a total procurement of 122,368 enlisted personnel and a total of 101,089 enlisted personnel losses. Table 6, Appendix G, lists figures relative to enlisted personnel losses and gains.

Reserve Enlistment Program

In FY 1970, 104,464 nonprior service personnel enlisted under the Reserve Enlistment Program of 1963 (REP-63). Under this program, the active duty for training required for all nonprior service enlistees varied from a minimum of four months to that period required for Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) qualifications. In FY 1970 the average period required for MOS qualification was approximately 5.1 months.



Active Duty for Training

At the beginning of FY 1970, 15,932 enlistees, who had enlisted in FY 1969, were awaiting training spaces in the active Army training centers. At the close of FY 1970, 34,941 individuals were awaiting entry to active duty for training (ADT). During FY 1970, 84,125 Army Guardsmen actually entered the active duty for training program. Since the beginning of this program in 1956, 880,875 Guardsmen have enlisted or volunteered for the program; 790,606 have actually entered training, and 715,341 have completed ADT and returned to their units. On 30 June 1970, 42,508 Army National Guard enlisted men were participating in the ADT program in Army Training Centers, Service Schools and other facilities throughout the United States.

Enlisted Evaluation System

At the time of submission of the Annual Report for FY 1969, the results of the May 1969 test cycle had not been received. During that test cycle, the ARNG tested a total of 59,556 with an overall passing rate of 90.2 per cent. This is the highest number of Army National Guard personnel ever tested during a given test cycle. The Army National Guard continued Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) testing during FY 1970. Statistics concerning results for August 1969, November 1969 and February 1970 cycles are shown in Table 7, Appendix G. The results of the May 1970 cycle have not been received at this submission.

OFFICER AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Line of Duty Determinations

This function, delegated to the Chief, National Guard Bureau on 1 November 1964, charged the Chief, National Guard Bureau with responsibility for line of duty determinations for Army National Guard personnel not on active duty. It continues to operate on a current basis. Statistics concerning line of duty determinations are included in Table 8, Appendix G.

PERSONNEL REPORTING

The Army Personnel Division continued to refine and make improvements on the officer portion of the Personnel Reporting System which provides an officer data base at both State and National Guard level. Collection of enlisted data at the State level was accomplished during FY 1970 and the enlisted portion of the system will become operational on 1 July 1970. The enlisted data base is currently being reviewed and this portion of the system will become fully operational in September 1970. To date, seven reports previously prepared manually by the States or National Guard Bureau have been designed, programmed, and tested. Elimination of additional manual reports will occur as new programs are written and applied to the new enlisted portion of the system.



SELECTIVE RETENTION PROGRAM

A Selective Retention Program was implemented this year. It is designed to insure that the Army National Guard, through the retention of highly qualified officers, has the most capable officers available filling the relatively few high level command and staff positions. Officers and warrant officers with 20 years of service, or more, are considered for retention annually by boards convened in the States.

The selection rate for officers considered under the ARNG Selective Retention Program approaches 93 percent. By category, the commissioned officer selection rate was 92 percent and the warrant officer retention rate was 97 percent. A variance in selection rates among the States was experienced; however, this was expected due to the needs and circumstances of one State. Lessons learned in the initial year's efforts will serve as the basis for improvements in the program.

MILITARY SERVICE VERIFICATION

During FY 1970, the Bureau's Records Branch was combined with the Military Services Branch. The new title is Records and Services Branch. During the year that Branch of the Army Personnel Division processed 3,441 letters of eligibility for retired pay at age 60 and 1,230 Statements of Service (NGB Form 03D) to officers in the Army National Guard.

The Branch also processed requests for verification of service performed in the Army National Guard, decorations and awards, and requests for statement of service for retired pay purposes. Correspondence of this nature totaled 2,652 pieces.



COMMAND SERGEANTS MAJOR PROGRAM

A total of 428 nominations were forwarded by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to the DA Reserve Components, CSM Selection Board, during FY 1969 for participation in the Command Sergeants Major Program. The selections were announced on 1 August 1969. Of those submitted, a total of 374 (87 percent) was selected for participation in the program.

In December 1969, the State Adjutants General were given guidance for submission of nominations for participation in the second increment of the Command Sergeants Major Program. States were requested to forward Command Sergeants Major nominations to the National Guard Bureau not later than 1 March 1970. This would allow time for review and recommendations by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, prior to forwarding nominations to the Department of the Army Command Sergeants Major Selection Board, USARCPB, Fort Benjamin Harrison. One field grade officer, one Command Sergeant Major and one Sergeant First Class of the Army National Guard represented the ARNG as members of the DA Reserve Components Command Sergeant Major Selection Board.

An informal Review Board was established in the National Guard Bureau for the purpose of determining the nature of the National Guard Bureau's recommendation. The nominations were reviewed for completeness and background and served as basis for a recommendation by the Chief, National Guard Bureau. States submitted 188 nominations for participation in the second increment of the program. Alaska, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Dakota and the District of Columbia did not participate in the second increment. Of the 188 nominations received, 182 (96.8 percent) were forwarded to the Depart-

ment of the Army Reserve Components Command Sergeants Major Selection Board for consideration by required date of 13 April 1970. Six (3.2 percent) of the nominations were returned to the States as administratively unqualified for consideration at this time.

Selection Board actions were completed 14 May 1970. The total of 176 (96.7 percent) ARNG personnel was selected for participation in the Command Sergeants Major Program. This was announced in a DA circular on 18 June 1970.

TRY ONE IN THE GUARD

The Army National Guard launched a special recruiting and retention campaign called "Try One in the Guard." The campaign was designed to provide prior service personnel with a one-year enlistment option and the opportunity to look at the National Guard from the inside without a lengthy commitment. It also provided Guardsmen who were nearing expiration of term of service (ETS) with the option of a one-year extension when they were trying to decide about becoming career Guardsmen. This was particularly aimed at the Guardsman who was completing his six-year obligation.

Through the Try One campaign, the ARNG hoped to build and maintain National Guard strength at prescribed levels, infuse Vietnam veterans into the National Guard program through Try One to improve training and readiness; gain needed experience by recruiting those who had active duty with the Army or another Service; provide "Guard-wise" experience among NCO's and junior officers through extensions; maintain, through extensions, unit integrity, an important factor in the overall readiness profile of the Guard; and to conserve funds. (Extensions and enlistment of prior service personnel cost less than enlistment of servicemen who must be given REP training.)





When the Try One program was started in February, targets of 3,050 one-year enlistments of prior service personnel and 3,050 one-year extensions were set for each month. This equaled one enlistment and one extension per month per unit for the duration of the campaign.

Since the inauguration of the Try One program, the National Guard Bureau has held two three-day recruiting seminars at Fort Benjamin Harrison with a total of 102 Guardsmen attending. These Guardsmen returned to their respective States and conducted seminars for other Guard recruiters.

The U. S. Army Administrative Center has cooperated in expediting requests for conditional release for personnel currently assigned to the Individual Ready Reserve who desire to enlist in a Guard unit. At the close of the fiscal year, a paper was being staffed which, with concurrence of the Chief, Army Reserve, would permit enlistment of appropriate servicemen with simple notification to the U. S. Army Administrative Center.

Cards have been furnished to the States with pertinent data on personnel who have completed active service. These cards are provided each month and become leads for Guard recruiters.

Bi-monthly Try One recruiting bulletins have been published by the National Guard Bureau since the campaign began. The bulletins are distributed to the States in sufficient quantity to reach each Army National Guard unit. One issue each month is a statistical report which recognizes success and shows individual State standing. The other monthly issue is a newspaper-style bulletin which is used primarily to pass along recruiting tips and to provide an exchange of ideas.

In addition, the States are employing a wide variety of means to promote the Try One program. One of the more popular and successful methods used in prior service re-

ruiting is personalized letters from the Adjutant General to officers and men who have returned to civilian life after completing their active duty. The letters explain to each individual that the experience he gained on active duty is valuable to the Guard and that he would be welcome as a member of the Guard. The letters usually include the location of a National Guard unit in the man's home area. In addition to letters, Adjutants General are utilizing a variety of printed material to supplement and localize materials supplied by the National Guard Bureau. Several States are supplementing the National Guard Bureau Try One bulletin with other periodic publications. Reports received at the Bureau indicate that the Try One program is being publicized within the States by the news media.

During the period 1 March to 30 June 1970, the ARNG reached 34.6 percent of the goal established in the prior service category. This shows a rather spectacular gain in the number of prior service enlistments compared to the same months of 1969. The monthly average for 1970, for that period, was 1,054 compared to 803 last year.

The ARNG achieved 52.5 percent of the goal for the four months in the extension phase of the program. The severe downward trend in extensions, which was experienced during the first half of fiscal 1970, was reversed. The percentage of extensions (potential ETS losses compared with extensions) rose from a January low of 15.6 percent to 27.3 percent as of 30 June.

The Try One program is reacquainting commanders and noncommissioned officers of the Army National Guard with the art of recruiting. The recruiting systems and techniques practiced in Try One serve as valuable preparation for an all volunteer environment. This well may prove to be the most valuable aspect of the entire campaign.



ARMY SURGEON



The Army Surgeon for the Army National Guard continued to stress a high standard of physical fitness and medical readiness for all members of the ARNG, with special emphasis on the Senior Officer Physical Fitness Program (age 40 and over).

The Army Surgeon reviews all medical examinations performed on Federally recognized ARNG Officers to determine their fitness in accordance with AR 40-501. During FY 1970, the Army Surgeon processed some 24,000 cases.

A total of 6,872 Federal recognition; 5,004 periodic; 760 school; and 465 aviator medical examinations was reviewed in addition to review of 10,987 statements concerning medical examinations.

Of the 24,088 examinations, only 38 cases were found to be medically unfit with appropriate action being taken.

In processing medical examinations for ARNG enlisted personnel, only questionable cases were submitted to the ARS since each State is responsible for determining the medical fitness of the ARNG enlisted personnel. However, some 200 equivocal enlisted medical cases were referred to the ARS, specific action was recommended in each case.

When a specific medical judgment is desired on certain questionable line of duty cases being processed within the NGB, such cases are referred to the ARS for a medical opinion. About 350 such cases were referred to the ARS during FY 1970 and a specific recommendation was made by the ARS on each case.

In certain situations, Army National Guard personnel who are in a Federal training (pay) status and sustain an injury in line of duty (32 U.S.C. 502-505) or develop a disease (32 U.S.C. 503-505) in line of duty, are entitled to medical care until the resulting disability can no longer be materially improved. Authority for this medical care is the Chief, NGB, with ARS delegated as executive agent. During FY 1970, ARS handled approximately 1,200 requests relating to authorization for this type medical care. Every attempt was made for this medical care to be performed in Federal medical facilities. Individuals requiring emergency civilian medical care were moved as soon as possible, after being declared transportable by competent medical authority, to the nearest appropriate Federal medical facility. During the year, 522 medical vouchers were processed for payment from Federal funds to civilian medical facilities for treatment of line of duty cases.

The ARS conducted a Surgeon's sub-conference at each of the Army Area Conferences during FY 1970. Each State was invited to send its State Surgeon to this conference and all but seven attended. Many of the facets of Army military medicine, as related to the Army National Guard, were discussed at each conference. In addition, two representatives from the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army attended and participated in these sub-conferences. BG James H. Kidder (MC Ret.) Chief, Medical Reserve Affairs, Surgeon General's Office, discussed the U.S. Army medical reserve situation and LTC Phillip E. Winter, MC, Preventive Medicine Division, Surgeon General's Office, presented a special lecture on immuniza-



ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

The Army National Guard troop basis on 30 June 1970 consisted of 3,052 company or detachment-sized units with a total authorized strength of 400,000, which represented an increase of 14 units during the fiscal year. See Table 9, Appendix G, for a listing of the ARNG troop basis as of 30 June 1970.

REORGANIZATION

Major reorganizations during FY 1970 resulted from the elimination of Nike-Hercules and automatic weapons air defense units in Alabama, Delaware, Hawaii, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Replacement units were principally composite service, transportation and signal units.

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

The overall goals of National Guard/Army Reserve pre-mobilization training are to attain proficiency at the highest possible level of the appropriate Army Training Program (ATP) commensurate with available resources and to be prepared to complete ATP in the shortest possible time after mobilization.

Due to constraints imposed by limited resources, the general premobilization training objective for ARNG units during training year 1969-1970 was to achieve and maintain proficiency at the highest level of basic unit training (BUT) phase or comparable level of ATP to include successful completion of periodic testing as appropriate.

In an effort to insure the assignment of realistic training objectives each training year, the CONUSA's have been tasked to conduct a review of the training status of ARNG units. They have also been tasked to assign training level objectives to ARNG units in the Army Guard Troop Basis and to report them to CONARC. Unit training progress and availability of facilities and equipment adequate to support a specific level of training is paramount in assigning training objectives.

In general terms, Army National Guard units continued at the platoon level training with the conduct of platoon training tests during annual training in the summer of 1970. Artillery units continued at battery level training in the same period. Essentially, this objective was achieved with many units successfully undergoing training one or two levels higher than established minimum standards.

INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING

The continuity and progression of training at home station continued to be hampered by the 1968 major reorganization, coupled with personnel turbulence caused by a high attrition of qualified key personnel, lack of authorized equipment essential for training and/or training on obsolete equipment, and lack of adequate training areas to complement the level of unit training. The foregoing made it necessary to assign new missions to entire units and to

tions. Also, each Army Area Surgeon's office sent a representative to the conference for the first time.

The Army Surgeon attended the Army Surgeon General's Medical Advisory Council on Reserve Affairs as a participant. One Army National Guard State Surgeon from each Army Area was invited. The Surgeon General of the Army, LTG Hal B. Jennings, Jr., stated that he wanted the policy of representative ARNG Medical Officers attending the Council continued. Plans are underway for this to be effected.

The FY 1970 medical funding program for the Army National Guard was \$1,103,000. Of this amount, \$1,037,714 was obligated, a utilization rate of 94.1 percent.

Certain States were encouraged to establish their own ARNG Medical Examining Stations. It is believed that such stations not only save time and money, but also produce better quality medical examinations. In order for this to be a practical entity, it is believed that a State should have at least 4,000 troops within an hour's travel time of a given location and there should be a unit of at least company-sized strength available to operate the station. Thus far, 18 States have established one or more of those Medical Examining Stations and it is hoped that other States will shortly follow this course of action.

With the Senior Officer Physical Fitness Program, the Army Surgeon attempted to stimulate an active interest in physical fitness by senior officers (age 40 and over) with the hope that they would then pass on this enthusiasm to their subordinates. All officers in that age category were challenged to demonstrate an excellent standard of physical fitness by running one-and-one-half miles in 12 minutes or less. Before attempting this physical feat, a complete physical examination and several weeks of regular exercise were mandatory. Over 60 senior officers nationwide within the ARNG have accomplished the objective. Interestingly, 22 of them were from the California ARNG. It is hoped that with a regular, individual physical conditioning in operation many other senior ARNG officers will demonstrate their overall excellent physical condition by performing this test.

reassign individuals to new skill positions. Ultimately, units were required to retrain at the previous training level and in some cases at a lower level which resulted in a temporary reduction of combat readiness.

Training continues to be hindered by shortages of signal equipment, modern aircraft, and ground surveillance radar equipment. As the proficiency level of all units increases, the need for larger, more adequate training areas to accommodate the training will also increase. Units continue to travel long distances to weekend training sites which places an additional strain on equipment and personnel.

Attendance at inactive duty training during FY 1969 was 98.8 percent for officers and warrant officers as compared to 98.2 percent for FY 1970. Attendance at this training by enlisted men in FY 1969 was 96.8 percent and 96.5 percent for FY 1970.



ANNUAL TRAINING

During FY 1970 annual training (AT) of 15 days was conducted as prescribed in appropriate Army training program by all units with 328,875 Army National Guardsmen attending. This figure represents 99.1 percent for ARNG assigned personnel. Annual training was conducted at 99 training sites located throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Fifty-one percent trained at 54 Federally-owned and operated training sites and 49 percent at 45 State-owned and operated sites.

Annual training evaluations of all Army National Guard units as mobilization entities were conducted by active Army evaluators with the objectives of determining the training readiness condition of ARNG units and determining the effectiveness of the ARNG annual training program. This evaluation has proved to be of great assistance to the Guard commanders in identifying strengths and weaknesses within the units. Further, these evaluations serve as a basis for establishing future training requirements.

ANNUAL GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Armory inspections, conducted by representatives of the Commanding Generals of the various Army Commands, generally ascertain the degree of excellence in achieving regulatory equipment maintenance and levels, unit organization and training, personnel qualification, and record management.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY MASTER PRIORITY LIST (DAMPL)

With the changing situation in Southeast Asia and improvement of the position of the active Army, more attention is being directed toward the Army National Guard. The object of the Department of the Army is to bring all units, both active Army and National Guard/Army Reserve units, into closer focus by increasing readiness to a level where these units will be responsive to all contingency planning.

An initial step was taken on 1 August 1969 when Department of the Army announced the elimination of the Selected Reserve Force (SRF) mission effective 30 September 1969. Additionally, all ARNG units were aligned into six categories and placed on the DAMPL. This priority list allows for the assignment of priorities on assets necessary to support elements of the active Army and the National Guard and Army Reserve which are assigned to various force packages required to meet worldwide contingencies. The force packages are area and mission oriented in categories I through VI with the mission of the force dictating the position on the priority list.

READINESS STATUS OF DEMOBILIZED UNITS

Nineteen major ARNG units completed demobilization and return to State control during the month of December 1969. These units returned to State control with 60 percent of the officers who entered on active duty, 72 percent of the warrant officers, and 56 percent of the enlisted men with an overall total return strength approximating 56 percent. In view of Department of the Army policies which permitted personnel to request transfer to the Standby Reserve if they had service in Vietnam or two years of active duty, many personnel were separated immediately following their return to State control.

In the three measured areas of personnel, training, and logistics, the following conditions degrade unit readiness.

Personnel. Approximately 25 percent increase in operating strength has been made by these units; however, REPS completing active duty for training have not yet caused an appreciable increase in trained aggregate strength and MOS qualification. Personnel readiness posture will continue to improve as REPS receive training and return to their units.

Training. Training progress is contingent upon an overall improvement in personnel and equipment status. Because of a lack of qualified personnel in the demobilized units, completion of advanced individual training became a primary objective during the year. It is estimated

that these units will be capable of conducting basic unit training (BUT) level training during training year 1970-1971 based upon an estimated increase in trained aggregate strength of units concerned.

Logistics. Many of the referenced units indicate that essential training equipment is on hand to conduct meaningful home station training. However, as the units progress to BUT level of training, the availability of essential training equipment will become significant. Those items of equipment not available for home station training are either on the list of Department of the Army Distribution/Allocation Committee (DADAC) controlled items or are items of equipment which the unit is restricted from requisitioning. Problems enumerated above are considered normal for units recently released from active duty.

EXERCISES

Support requirements by the active Army for Southeast Asia, inadequate time available to schedule exercises, and budget limitations resulted in cancellations of most active Army exercises during FY 1970.

The following Command Post Exercises (CPX) were conducted by the various Army commands which included Army National Guard participation. It is significant to note that all major Army National Guard units are required to conduct as a minimum one unit CPX during the training year.

1st Army - CPX LAB CHECK I (Mobilization CPX). ARNG participation in this exercise consisted of all Advisor Groups and key Guard personnel from the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

3d Army - No CPX conducted.

4th Army - CPX CABER TOSS II (Tactical Map Exercise for National Guard and Army Reserve). ARNG participation consisted of key personnel from the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

5th Army - No CPX conducted.

6th Army - There were three CPX's conducted as follows:

CPX ORBIT WEST I (Land Special Security Force exercise). ARNG participation consisted of key personnel from the States of Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Nevada.

CABLE SPLICER III (Civil Disturbance exercise) - ARNG participation consisted of key personnel from the States of Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington.

ORBIT RED III - (Military Support to Civil Authority for Civil Defense exercise) - ARNG participation consisted of key personnel from the States of Idaho, Montana, and Utah.

AIR DEFENSE PROGRAM

Fiscal Year 1970, the 16th year of successful participation in the Air Defense program by the Army National Guard, was marked by several significant changes and many outstanding performances. As a result of the continuing realignment and reorganization of defensive forces which

began last fiscal year, the ARNG Air Defense Program lost a total of 1,868 authorized spaces in the one group headquarters and six firing batteries in Hawaii, and the five Battalion headquarters and 10 firing batteries in CONUS which were phased out. As of 30 June 1970, the ARNG Air Defense Task Organization, CONUS, consisted of 6,118 officers and enlisted men, including 3,815 technician positions. These slots are located in 12 Battalion headquarters and 38 Nike-Hercules firing batteries in 14 States. This effort provides over 50 percent of the total Nike-Hercules commitment of the U.S. Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM).

The superb performance record of the ARNG air defense missile units during the preceding decade was continued during FY 1970 as shown in the Chart of Results, FY 1970 evaluations and inspections. These charts are located in Table 10, Appendix G. In an unprecedented performance, two batteries of a California ARNG battalion scored 100 percent at Short Notice Annual Practice (SNAP). This is the first time in ARADCOM history that two units of the same battalion earned perfect scores in the same fiscal year. Seven ARNG Nike-Hercules batteries earned perfect scores, "closed report," during Technical Proficiency Inspections/Technical Standardization Inspections conducted by Headquarters, Department of Army; Headquarters, ARADCOM; and Defense Atomic Support Agency (SADA-DOD). Further demonstration of the professionalism possessed by these units is evidenced by the award of the ARADCOM "E" Award for Combat Proficiency to 19 of the 38 eligible units.

Again this year, ARNG units, in competition with their active Army counterparts, won both ARADCOM Commander's Trophies for Nike-Hercules Units. Battery A, 1st Battalion (NH), 250th Artillery, California won the outstanding Army National Guard Battery in ARADCOM Trophy; Batteries B and C of the 4th Battalion (NH), 251st Artillery, California ARNG shared the outstanding Nike-Hercules Firing Battery in SNAF Trophy with their 100 percent scores.

THE ARMY AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENTS SYSTEM (TAADS)

During FY 1970 the National Guard Bureau, the designated proponent, completed input to the Department of the Army TAADS data base. Over 300 Summary MTOE, providing authorizations for personnel and equipment, were distributed to the States for all TOE units plus 150 Summary and Detail TDA providing authorizations for non-TOE units and elements. In addition to the Summary documents distributed, automatic data processing was initiated in the preparation of Detail MTOE.

STRATIFICATION OF ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

Improvement in the state of readiness of Army National Guard units eliminated the requirement for the Selected Reserve Force (SRF). On 1 October 1969 all Army National Guard units were stratified into categories employing the Department of the Army Master Priority Lists (DAMPL).

National Guard units were integrated along with active Army units and Reserve units on the DAMPL. Each unit is assigned a Force Category Number (FCN), in accordance with contingency and mobilization plans, which establishes relative priority for logistical support.

ARMY AVIATION

During FY 1970 the number of aviators on flying status increased from 1,640 to 2,087, which is an all time high for the Army National Guard. Two separate programs contributed to this significant increase. The first was the opening of the initial flight training course to members of the Army National Guard. The first flight training space made available to the National Guard since 1965 was awarded to the State of Nebraska in FY 1969. Warrant Officer Donald J. Love was selected to attend the Officer and Warrant Officer Rotary Wing Aviator Course, and was graduated on 10 March 1970 as an honor graduate. One hundred and seventy-eight officers and warrant officers and 45 warrant officer candidates were graduated from the course.

The second program was a recruiting effort, tailored to attract to the ARNG Aviation program those active Army aviators who were being separated from active duty. A three-man recruiting team visited major Army installations with an aviator population of 100 or more to inform, advise, and interview active Army aviators with a desire to continue their flying status after active duty.

The actual accomplishment of 179,841 flying hours was below the fiscal year program. However, the accident prevention program continued to improve. The aircraft accident rate per 100,000 hours flown was 7.84. This was the best safety record in ARNG aviation since the Bureau began monitoring the program.

The ARNG aviation program began to take on a more sophisticated look as CH-34 Choctaw and OV-1 Mohawk aircraft began to be assigned to ARNG units. By 30 June

1970, 48 CH-34's and six OV-1's were on hand.

Tables showing the ARNG aviator strength and aircraft accident rate are Tables 11 and 12, Appendix G.

SCHOOL PROGRAM

National Guard quotas were filled at courses in Army Service Schools and Army Area Schools. During the year, 10,443 Guardsmen attended these valuable courses. In addition to these resident courses, 49,083 Guardsmen actively engaged in the home study Army Extension Courses.

Continued emphasis was placed on the Army Aviation School program during the year. In July, the Army released an unprecedented number of school quotas for initial flight training. The Guard responded on very short notice and, as a result, 474 personnel were authorized to attend initial flight training courses during the year. Also in the area of Army Aviation schooling, the Guard was furnished CH-34 helicopters. This dictated the immediate need for training of personnel, particularly mechanics. Arrangements were made directly with Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation for the conduct of several courses to qualify maintenance personnel. This program proved very successful.

The resident/nonresident course at the U. S. Army War College continued to operate, although the attrition toll of students was quite high. This is a two-year program which is supposed to parallel the 10-month resident program. Eight senior officers attended the resident phase in July 1970. An additional 22 have been selected to participate in this program in the coming academic year.

An active campaign was developed to acquire students for the State OCS program, resulting in a slight increase in enrollments; about 2,265 candidates were enrolled this year. As a point of interest, several general officers of the active Army, including MG Williamson, CORC, and MG Hollingsworth, CG, Ft. Jackson, delivered State OCS graduation addresses this year.



LOGISTICS

A major logistics effort was required in late 1969 when the demobilized units, which were called to Federal service in 1968, returned to State control. Every effort was made to insure maximum availability of authorized equipment and supplies.

Equipment assets within the Army National Guard continued to improve during FY 1970. Volume of equipment input, including issuance of several new equipment items and Department of the Army policy permitting States to requisition all controlled items (except DA controlled items) on a "fill or kill" basis has significantly improved the ARNG inventory.

Overall improvement in the Army National Guard aircraft inventory was achieved in FY 1970. Receipt of more modern aircraft, as well as the number issued and projected for issue, provides for more effective pilot training and continuing growth of the ARNG Aviation Program.

Stratification of Army National Guard units in accordance with Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL) and concurrent elimination of the Selected Reserve Force caused major revision to Procurement of Equipment and Missiles, Army (PEMA) equipment distribution policies and procedures.

Common Table of Allowance (CTA) 130-7 was developed and published as a part of The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS) to provide a basic ARNG authorization document for installation-type property to all force entities.

Continued Army emphasis on the expeditious publication and use of ARNG TDA and MTOE authorization documents directly affected the distribution and management of available logistics assets.

Aggressive action was continued to expand and refine the automated ARNG logistics accounting and reporting system. Timely and more accurate management data is now being provided to support directed control and improved utilization of available assets as well as for budget program justification.

The continuing ARNG program to update and improve logistics regulations and/or procedures showed considerable progress in FY 1970. A primary objective in meeting growing demands for more effective asset management is refinement of logistics publications.

A program for one-time upgrade of Army National Guard equipment serviceability resulted in general improvement in the ARNG equipment readiness profile. Increased budget support provided for procurement of repair parts to improve the day-to-day maintenance sufficiency of training equipment.

Planning is underway to implement in FY 1971 a DOD decision whereby the Army National Guard will be required to reimburse the Army for depot level maintenance, provided by the Army, on a repair and return to user basis. It is expected that this Army support in FY 1971 will be extremely limited because of fund restrictions.

Action continued to develop on internal ARNG "C" level calibration capability. Specific equipment authorization was included in CTA 130-7 to permit appropriate Stock Fund acquisition as funds become available. Depart-



ment of the Army has taken action to procure and distribute certain items of calibration equipment included in the procurement of equipment and missiles, Army (PEMA) program.

Funds were made available during fourth quarter, FY 1970, to procure both authorized stocks and some initial issue of individual clothing and equipment items. This demand supported stockage could not be maintained during the past two years due to fund shortages and increasing levels of enlisted recruitment.

Limited redistribution of ARNG equipment was continued during FY 1970 to improve overall asset utilization and to support changes in force structure. Positive action was taken to dispose of excesses and to provide essential training equipment to all newly authorized units.

Planning continued throughout FY 1970 to program and develop expanded ARNG maintenance support capabilities. The increasing numbers of aircraft and surface equipment generates requirements for additional maintenance Technician personnel. In view of the fact that most of the incoming equipment is Standard A or B classified, including some items not previously in the ARNG inventory, an unprogrammed requirement exists to establish and maintain a demand supported stock of repair parts for the new items of equipment.

Emphasis was continued throughout ARNG on material readiness and logistics support effectiveness associated with organizational training and operational preparedness.

ARMY AVIATION MAINTENANCE

Aircraft operational availability rates for the majority of the Army National Guard fleet remained generally high and were within the standards set by Department of the Army. The CH-37, CH-34, and OH-13G aircraft were slightly below published Operational Ready (OR) rates due to increased maintenance downtime. This downtime was generated by unscheduled safety of flight inspections on the CH-37 and the receipt of CH-34 and OH-13G aircraft from the active Army in a condition less than the minimum maintenance standards set by the Army National Guard. The high rate of availability maintained on the majority of the fleet is attributed to the exceptional qualifications of the aviation maintenance technicians and the supervisory personnel associated with the Army National Guard aviation program. These personnel assigned to Army National Guard aviation and aviation maintenance units represent a highly skilled cadre who can respond immediately to day-to-day requirements.

During the fiscal year, approximately 100 additional aircraft were added to the inventory. The ARNG for the first time received "first-line" aircraft in its inventory. Six new OV-10C "Mohawks" were received during third and fourth quarters with more "first-line" aircraft forecast in FY 1971. Forty-eight of a programmed 102 CH-34 aircraft and 101 OH-13 aircraft were received during the year, while 65 O-1 aircraft were lost to priority Army requirements. The ARNG inventory as of 30 June 1970 totals 898 aircraft, 293 fixed wing and 605 rotary wing aircraft. These totals include other than A and B standard equipment. See Table 13, Appendix G, for ARNG aircraft availability.

LOGISTICS AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The Army National Guard Logistics Management and Budget Computation Report, developed and submitted during FY 1970 in accordance with NGB Pamphlet 75-10-1, provides uniform mechanized management data for use by both the States and the National Guard Bureau. This report gives the logistics manager information upon which to base sound logistics decisions concerning authorized stock, excesses, fringe assets, unserviceables, value of inventory, and for evaluation of logistics operational effectiveness. The budget computation part of this report sets forth fund requirements to support authorized stock, fringe demands and unfinanced demands. The machine listing and supporting punch cards submitted with this report give the National Guard Bureau an immediate capability to review and analyze logistics support operations and summarize management information required at National level. This mechanized input also provides current inventory asset data by type and amount for Department of Army and valid information needed to justify budget program requirements and subsequent distribution of funds to the States.

The value and dependability of management information available to the National Guard Bureau has been greatly enhanced by the aggressive State effort to submit more accurate data on Equipment Status Reports.

Usable data are now readily available for preparing

authorization and asset documents required by Department of the Army to justify requirements for new, replacement and additional equipment for the Army National Guard. This asset management information is also used to determine priority for allocation and redistribution, as well as to identify type equipment on hand, substitutes being used, and excesses in the Army National Guard inventory.

AUTOVON AND COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS

One hundred and forty-nine Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON) circuits were in use by selected activities of the Army National Guard at the end of FY 1970. Projected requirements for the next two fiscal years have been submitted to the United States Army Strategic Communications Command which included requests for additional AUTOVON circuits. However, budget limitations are expected to preclude any expansion of this communications service during the next fiscal year.

The National Guard Bureau initiated action to review the overall Army National Guard commercial communications program and to develop ways to improve this vital communications system. Concurrently, certain DOD guidelines concerning communications discipline and economy must be implemented. Every effort is being made to maximize efficiency in utilizing available service and to insure that the system becomes increasingly responsive to the growing mission requirements of Army National Guard.

FIREPOWER

The receipt of 158 SP, 155mm Howitzer M109's significantly improved the training and readiness status of ARNG artillery during FY 1970. Additional M109's are scheduled for distribution to ARNG during FY 1971. The ARNG tank inventory was also improved by the issuance of 64 M48A2C and 44 M48A3 tanks. An additional 127 M48A3 tanks were allocated to ARNG for delivery in FY 1971. In addition to the above major items, equipment receipts during FY 1970 included 20 90mm recoilless rifles, 122 M30 mortars, 47 106mm recoilless rifles, eight M386 (HJ) launcher rockets, and 26,555 M14 rifles. The allocation of approximately 200,000 M16 rifles, for distribution in FY 1971, and the projected input of additional M14 rifles for service type units is expected to be adequate to satisfy ARNG requirements and permit turn-in of M-1 rifles.

MOBILITY

Mobility items received during FY 1970 added greatly to the improved readiness of our units. Receipts included 225 5-ton dump trucks; 504 2½-ton M35A2 cargo trucks; 275 10-ton M123A1C truck tractors; 148 ¼-ton M151A1C trucks; 56 5-ton M52 truck tractors; 1,878 M105A2 cargo trailers; and 26 12-ton M129A2C semi-trailers.

Plans have been made to continue improvement of the 2½-ton truck inventory during the coming year.

COMMUNICATIONS

The initial allocation of three new-family type vehicle radios and a new type walkie-talkie radio for use at squad level were the most significant developments during the fiscal year in the communications field. Allocations to the States included 424 AN/VRC-46 radios; 175 AN/VRC-47 radios; four AN/VRC-49's; 4,764 AN/PRR-9 receiver sets; and 2,295 AN/PRT-4 transmitters. Other major items of communication equipment received during FY 1970 included four AN/MRC-73 radio terminal sets; eight AN/TRC-117 terminal sets; one AN/MRC-54 repeater set; 25 AN/TRC-110 radio repeater sets; six AN/TRC-113's; 49 AN/URM-25 generators; 130 AN/PRC-74B radio sets; and some AN/GRC-109's. The replacement of old-family radios and other old-type equipment continues to be a matter of great concern throughout the force. The non-availability of new-family equipment precludes achievement of desired force training and readiness. However, we do expect to receive a limited number of VRC-12 radios, AN/NPQ-4A radars, and additional squad-type radios during the coming year.

TACTICAL SUPPORT

Improvements in the tactical support equipment inventory continued throughout the year with receipt of several new equipment items as follows: generator sets, centrifugal pumps, mine detectors, ditching machines, tank and pump units, radar sets, compressors, searchlights, gas masks, rock-drilling equipment, shop equipment sets, cranes, water purification sets and bituminous-concrete drier mixers. A most critical demand exists in ARNG for fork lift trucks. Information available indicates the item is in short supply with no improvement expected throughout FY 1971.

MAINTENANCE

During the first half of the fiscal year, the support maintenance backlog increased heavily; however, significant improvement was realized during the second half of the year. By the end of the year the backlog rate was appreciably lower than the FY 1969 level. This improvement is attributed to the program for "one time" upgrade of ARNG equipment readiness profile which included increased repair parts procurement. Shortage of major components in the Army supply system continues to be a major problem confronting ARNG support maintenance activities. Action to repair or overhaul these items at ARNG support maintenance shops or through local commercial sources has provided for limited critical item replacement.

The Army Equipment Record System (TAERS) procedures were modified by the Department of the Army in an effort to reduce the overall workload at the lowest level. The revised system is now titled "The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS)." The USAMC Logistic Data Center (LDC) reports a low error rate for overall submission of TAMMS maintenance data from the ARNG even though there have been considerable errors in the DA Form



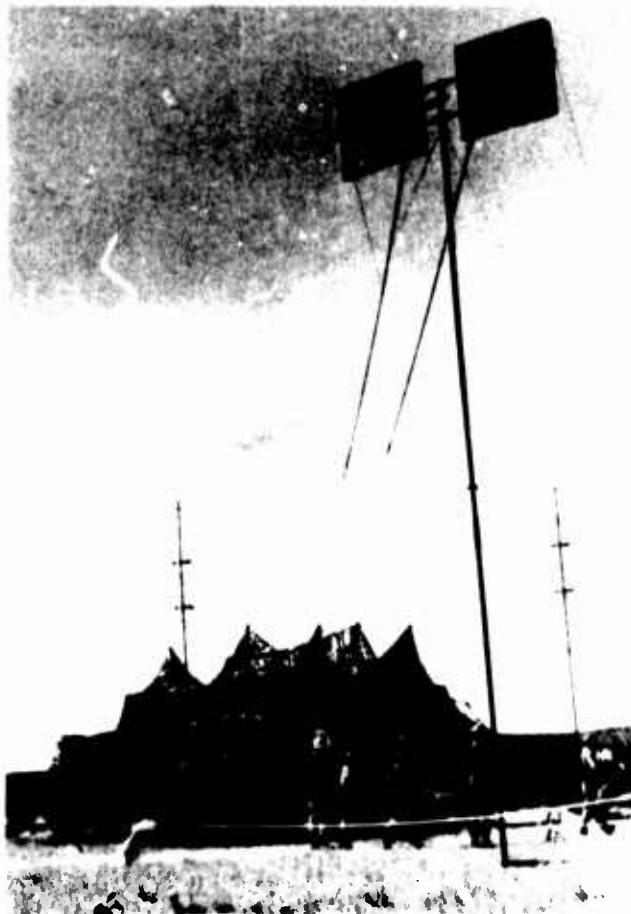
2406 submitted. A continuing need exists for editing these reports at both unit and State level before submission to LDC. See Table 14, Appendix G, for ARNG maintenance backlog.

CROSS-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

The ARNG continues to provide logistics support to other DOD activities on a reimbursable basis. The title of Cross-Service Agreement is being changed to Inter-Intra Service Support Agreement depending on the activity receiving support. This program was initiated in 1961 when Chief, National Guard Bureau and Chief, U.S. Army Reserve, through a memorandum of understanding, agreed that certain USAR maintenance support would be provided through ARNG shops. Such agreements were made in those cases where the procedures would be advantageous to the government. The FY 1970 agreements consisted primarily of maintenance and POL support to the active Army and USAR activities. One of the most important factors is the savings to the Federal government in facilities and transportation costs by using the closest available logistic support regardless of defense activity ownership. In keeping with this policy, however, the primary mission of the ARNG activity must receive first consideration.

STATUS OF EQUIPMENT IN DEMOBILIZED UNITS

The return of mobilized ARNG units to State control during the second quarter of FY 1970 was accomplished in a most satisfactory manner. Planning for demobilization at home station was initiated early at Department of the Army. The success in handling this task is attributed to early and well coordinated planning action. Funding was provided applicable States as much as six months in advance to cover Stock Fund procurement of authorized items. Department of the Army made specific allocation of required PEMA equipment insofar as possible from existing depot stocks. States took action to have a maximum amount of authorized equipment and supplies on hand at home station prior to unit return. In this connection, some States reported as much as 98 percent of the required training equipment on hand when the unit was demobilized. The magnitude of this action can be better emphasized by the volume of equipment provided. Eighty line items covering 8,804 items of DADAC controlled equipment were allocated to ARNG. One hundred and fifty-nine other PEMA line items covering 5,693 items of equipment were also released to States for repositioning. Other equipment, totaling 3,314 items, was laterally transferred between States to assist in meeting demobilization requirements. In addition, maximum effort was made to distribute reported excesses. Continued action is being taken to follow up on unit shortages and, when possible, to provide additional equipment required.



INSTALLATIONS

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

In FY 1970 the approved program provided for construction of 38 armory projects and 28 nonarmory projects for a total of \$13.5 million. Another \$1.5 million was used for minor construction and for design and supervision.

Funding

Carryover funds from prior years for the Military Construction Program for the Army National Guard amounted to \$6.3 million. An additional \$15. million appropriation was made by the Congress (P.L. 91-170), bringing the total available funds to \$21.3 million.

Obligations

In the execution of the program the total obligations for FY 1970 were \$15. million as follows:

Armory (38 starts)	\$8,434,000
Nonarmory (29 starts)	5,374,000
Advance Planning and Design (A&E)	628,000
Minor Construction	574,000

Future Requirements

The Army National Guard operates and maintains facilities in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In total there are 2,774 armories used for home station assembly, storage, and training. Additionally, there are over 2,000 administrative and logistical support facilities located in individual communities. There are also 55 State camps of various sizes including four of multi-brigade or division capacity. Armories and support facilities are utilized in accordance with the approved inventory and stationing plans submitted by the States during the reorganization of the Guard and Reserve completed in late FY 1968. Camp facilities are in accordance with approved master plans. A tabulation of facilities by general category is located in Table 15, Appendix G.

Approximately one-fourth of the facilities listed in Table 15, Appendix G, are not adequate to provide the intended support function and must be replaced. The backlog of construction requirements at the beginning of FY 1970 was almost \$300 million at current prices. In order to provide more adequate facilities for the Guard in a reasonable time frame, the Department of the Army sought an increase in the Guard's construction program. By program change decision the Department of Defense did approve an increase from a \$10. million to a \$15. million annual level. There is a possibility that this figure will go higher as a result of a future study of the requirements. The breakout of requirements is in Table 16, Appendix G.

Although other factors such as personnel and equipment are equally important, there is a direct relationship between the availability of adequate facilities and the readiness posture of Army National Guard units. Arm-

ies, which comprise 60 percent of the backlog of construction, are needed for assembly of the unit, storage of weapons and supplies, and for the administration and training of the unit at home station. The overcrowded, insecure, and make-shift facilities now used by over 800 ARNG units result in a waste of valuable training time, lower morale, loss or damage of supplies and equipment, and an overall lowering of unit readiness.

The remaining 40 percent of the construction backlog is for nonarmory facilities. These are of three general types: Administrative/Logistical facilities not at an armory, State annual training camps, and certain designated inactive Army camps used for annual training. All of these nonarmory facilities are urgently required to support the training of units either during the year or during the payoff period of the two weeks' summer encampment. Any appreciable lack or inadequacy in these nonarmory facilities, which are austere at best, will seriously detract from the achievement of prescribed training readiness goals.

In order to provide these needed facilities in a reasonable time frame and to minimize the adverse effect of an estimated annual 7.1 percent rise in construction costs, a new program change request has been submitted to buy out the backlog of requirements in a 10-year period. The indications are that a substantial increase can be anticipated in the coming decade.

REAL PROPERTY

The National Guard Bureau provides all possible assistance to the States in licensing available Federally-owned facilities and in leasing appropriate privately-owned facilities for the Army National Guard. During FY 1970, the



Army National Guard made use of 243 Federally-owned facilities and 234 privately-owned facilities under Federal lease, including 19 Army Advisor Offices, 31 Aircraft Facilities, 15 Organizational Maintenance Shops, four U. S. Property and Fiscal Offices, and 160 Training Area Sites and Ranges. Table 17, Appendix G, is a list of State- and Federally-operated installations.

SUPPORT FACILITIES

Federal funds in the amount of \$4,867,537 were obligated under 53 separate service contracts with the States to operate, maintain, and repair the nonarmory support facilities of the Army National Guard.

These funds provide for operating costs, utilities, and for maintenance and repair of facilities such as USPFO offices and warehouses, combined support maintenance shops, organizational maintenance shops and aviation support shops required for the care and safeguarding of Federal property.

In addition to funding under service contracts, O&M ARNG funds in the amount of \$586,442 were provided to support a total of 97 projects for minor new construction, alterations, extensions and relocation of nonarmory facilities.

RIFLE RANGE REPAIRS

Funds in the amount of \$97,323 were provided to support 29 States in the maintenance and repair of 51 approved known distance rifle ranges.

TRAINING SITES

Annual Training Sites. These facilities are designed to provide for support of Army National Guard units during periods of annual training. Generally the following cantonment-type facilities are authorized: mess halls and kitchens, bath-latrines, company administration and supply buildings, battalion headquarters, brigade headquarters, battalion supply and ration breakdown buildings, dispensaries, enlisted men barracks and officer barracks. In addition, range facilities of all kinds and tactical maneuver areas are provided to enhance training readiness.

A total of \$4,623,318 in Federal funds was obligated to support the opening, operating and closing costs, as well as year-around maintenance of annual training sites. Of this amount \$2,070,756 was obligated for Federally-controlled sites and \$2,552,562 for State-controlled training sites.

Weekend Training Sites. These facilities are designed to provide minimum essential requirements for support of Army National Guard units during periods of weekend training. Construction is generally limited to more austere facilities required for the health and safety of troops and security of Federal property. Weekend training was conducted at 135 separate weekend training sites. Federal funds in the amount of \$1,155,533 were provided in support of this activity. In addition to this amount, \$311,914 was provided to accomplish 29 minor construction projects at these weekend training sites.

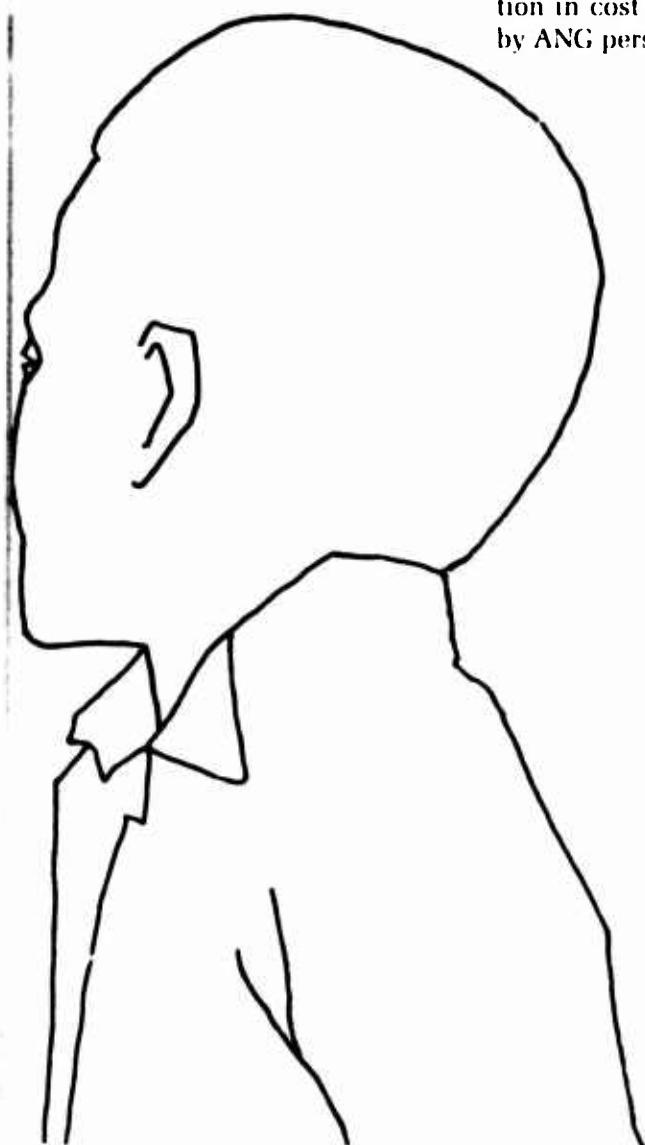




AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The status and progress made by the Air National Guard in accomplishing its missions and objectives have greatly expanded over the past ten years. The inclusion of the ANG as a part of the total force structure began to evolve in 1960 when the gaining command concept resulted in a more responsive and effective Guard effort. Mobilization of the ANG in 1961 during the Berlin crisis, and the subsequent professional performance of many Guard units in Europe, established the Air Guard as a highly responsive and professional partner of the active Air Force. Since 1965 the competence of Air Guard units and individuals, the flexibility and reliability of the Guard for use in various roles without mobilization, and the reduced costs of operation of Guard units compared to operation of similar units of the active forces, have greatly expanded the reliance placed upon the Guard to perform roles and missions formerly reserved solely for the active forces. The outstanding performance of ANG units and personnel mobilized in 1968 again affirmed the reliability and combat effectiveness of the ANG.

Today the ANG is truly a global force, performing active force worldwide requirements on temporary duty assignments. The cost-effectiveness and professional operation of ANG personnel and equipment in Europe, Asia, and throughout the world, have added to the active force critical input of manhours and air-frames, when and where needed, at a substantial saving in defense funds and time. This surge in utilization of the ANG for live, required missions, while in a training status, has served a triple purpose; the fulfillment of critical active force functions on a timely basis, the reduction in cost by use of ANG personnel, and the additional training received by ANG personnel in the performance of live missions.



COMPTROLLER

BUDGET

The President's budget estimate for FY 1970 contained requirements for the Air National Guard for Military Personnel, Operation and Maintenance, and Military Construction. The estimates were based on program guidance available at the time of submission. Based on the justification in support of ANG stated requirements, the Congress appropriated funds for National Guard Personnel, AF, \$103.1 million; for Operations and Maintenance, Air National Guard, \$330.5 million; and for Military Construction, Air National Guard, \$13.2 million. In addition to these appropriations, the reimbursement program, as stated in the President's Budget, amounted to \$1 million for National Guard Personnel and \$6 million for Operation and Maintenance for an overall total of \$452.9 million.

Supplemental appropriations for both military personnel and technicians were necessary for the 1 July 1969 pay increases, and for anticipated FY 1970 wage rate increases. The Military Personnel pay increase amounted to \$10 million and the technician pay increase was \$12.3 million.

With the advent of Public Law 91-231 and the resultant 27 December 1969 pay increases, an appropriation transfer from Air Force became necessary to cover these increases for the last half of the fiscal year. The Military Personnel increase was \$3.4 million and the technician increase was \$2.4 million.

As of 1 July 1969, base-procured equipment items, with a unit cost of \$1,000 or higher, were budgeted and funded under Budget Program "Other Base Maintenance and Support Equipment" of the USAF Other Procurement appropriation. This category of equipment was reclassified by the Department of Defense from expense to investment-type charges and is no longer supported by Operation and Maintenance funds. USAF made \$391,000 available to the ANG for procurement of this equipment in FY 1970.

	National Guard Personnel	Operations and Maintenance	Military Construc tion	Total ANG Appropriation
Budget Request	\$103.1	\$142.5	\$14.2	\$458.8
Initial Appropriation	97.1	130.5	12	431.0
Prior Year Carryover	0	0	5.9	5.9
Supplemental Appropriation	10.0	12.1	0	22.1
Appropriation Transfer	3.4	2.4	0	5.8
Final Availability	110.7	345.2	19.1	475.0

Dollars are expressed in millions

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

No major changes were made in base level accounting and finance systems during FY 1970. Minor changes involved decentralized accounting for appropriation 57X3080 (Other Procurement) items and for budget project P412 (Aircraft Fuel and Oil) purchases from other than Government sources. Those few ANG bases being satellite on the UNIVAC 1050-II base supply systems at Air Force bases experienced a change in the method of funding for supply items, and elimination of financial inventory accounting and certain general ledger accounts. No signifi-



cant problems were experienced with the conversions to the UNIVAC 1050-II system.

The centralized program at the Air Force Accounting and Finance Center (AFAFC) for military pay of ANG members continues to function in a satisfactory manner. Desired short-term improvements to the system were delayed due to lack of programming resources at AFAFC. A re-engineering of the system was tentatively approved for 1973 implementation. The FY 1969 financial management reports were not completely reconcilable to the base level manday utilization reports. As a result of this attempted reconciliation, improvements have been recommended for each system.

The Comptroller General has made several favorable decisions which have generally equalized the travel and per diem entitlements of the ANG members with members of the regular forces. A continuing effort is being made to inform ANG commanders and members about their entitlements when in a travel status.

MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCES ANALYSIS

During the fiscal year Unit Identification Codes were established for all Federally recognized Air National Guard units. These codes were listed in a new ANG booklet entitled Air National Guard Unit Identification Codes, ANG-U3. The booklet reflects assigned UIC's for ANG organizations by numerical designation, kind and type. In addition, UIC's for the activity having Administrative Control (ADCON) and Operational Control (OPCON) over each unit are shown, along with applicable State codes. ADCONS and OPCONS likewise have UIC's and are also shown in the publication. Unit Identification Codes are to be used in any reporting system prescribing their use. At present these codes are being used in preparing the ANG Force Status Reports. Ultimately, the Department of Defense is to establish a service-wide organizational entity code system known as DOES. At that time the ANG UIC system can easily be integrated into the DOD system with minimum delay and change.

In the automatic data processing (ADP) area, the Air National Guard continued its efforts of standardizing data processing procedures. To this end, creation of ANGM 171-14 was attained through the coordinated policies agreed upon by the Logistics and Comptroller Divisions, Director, Air National Guard. These procedures do not completely satisfy all ANG data processing requirements in the Logistics functional area; however, their implementation represents a major step in this direction. When the ANG is able to upgrade its data processing capability, additional logistical support will be furnished.

In association with the Air Personnel Division, the publication of ANGM 171-13 in advanced form was completed. This advance copy is being revised and it is anticipated that it will be published in final form during early FY 1971. Indications from field testing activities are that these standard personnel systems will be considerably more efficient than previously felt possible in the Air National Guard.

The emphasis on economy in government, particularly in the Department of Defense, and the accompanying reductions in manpower and resources focused attention on the immediate need to evaluate and improve management throughout the Air National Guard.

To provide adequate tools for the proper management of ANG resources during this critical period, the Director, Air National Guard, established a formal committee to periodically review the major plans and programs having impact on the execution of the ANG financial program, and to initiate effective, prudent management actions as required. Known as the Program Review Committee, its members include the Director, Air National Guard, his division chiefs, and other designated individuals. The committee became functional in late calendar year 1969 and meets at the call of the Director, but not less than monthly. The efforts of the committee to date have been highly productive and beneficial to the overall ANG program.

In addition, the Director established a program for the management review of selected ANG field units with the first unit scheduled to be visited during July 1970. The review is to be conducted by a management assistance team consisting of representatives from the functional divisions and other staff offices of the Directorate, ANG. Specific objectives of the program are to review the program of Air National Guard units to increase efficiency of operations and reduce cost, and to provide to ANG units management consultation guidance.

Other management improvement programs developed during the fiscal year were command and base level operational readiness status summary publications. Data to be included in these publications will be obtained from ANG FORSTAT data bases. The command summary package will display readiness data by unit, type and kind, and by equipment (UE aircraft). Base level data will provide unit commanders with an instant reference source on unit readiness. Command level summaries will be developed and distributed by the Director, ANG. Base level formats and data processing machine procedures will also be developed at Bureau level and provided to ANG bases for on-base production. Implementation target date for these programs is first quarter, FY 1971.



PERSONNEL

MILITARY STRENGTH

On 30 June 1970, the strength of the Air National Guard was 89,847. This constituted 97 percent of the spaces allocated by the Department of Defense.

The 92,568 paid drill spaces authorized as of June 1970 were 91.5 percent of the Unit Manning Document (UMD) of 101,136. See Table 1, Appendix I, for Federally recognized strength figures for selected years.

OFFICER AND AIRMAN PERSONNEL

Tables 2-7, Appendix I, refer to Officer Personnel subjects covering promotion actions, average age by grade, flying status, numbers of rated officers assigned, grade distribution by type, longevity, and ROPA board results.

Similar tables reflecting status of Airman Personnel are Tables 9 and 10, Appendix I. The subjects are average age by grade and longevity.



PERSONNEL DATA SYSTEM

The personnel data system (PDS) underwent two modifications during the year (July and February) in order to maintain compatibility with the active force system. For the first time in the history of the system, the February modification was accomplished simultaneously with the active force. This is of paramount importance since during any period of incompatibility, the units are vulnerable for mobilization and the state of incompatibility precludes accession of members into active force strength. Modifications are now planned to occur every six months to insure response to changing needs of users.

Development of the Phase II Base Level Military Personnel System (BLMPS) continued throughout this year. The initial Data Automation Proposal (DAP), which was returned for additional detail, was ready for submission, but must be revised due to recent agreement for consolidation of Data Processing Installations in the Air Reserve Personnel Center and the Air Force Accounting and Finance Center. This agreement does not affect the base-level system, but drastically reduces costs of central site system, since third generation equipment is already on board at AFAFC. Only additional peripheral gear will now be required. Submission of the revised DAP is expected in late August.



SPECIAL PROMOTION PROGRAM, SERGEANTS AND STAFF SERGEANTS

A special promotion program to grades of Sergeant (E-4) and Staff Sergeant (E-5) became effective in September 1969. Commanders with airman promotion authority may now promote deserving and otherwise qualified airmen to the grade of Sergeant after completion of four years' service and to Staff Sergeant after completion of six years' service, irrespective of the grade authorized for the position to which assigned. This program was directed by the Secretary of the Air Force upon recommendation by the Air Reserve Forces Policy Committee. The National Guard Bureau monitors total Air National Guard authorized versus assigned strength figures in these grades on a monthly basis. If total assigned in the Air Guard at any time closely approaches or exceeds the authorized strength in one of the grades, the Bureau will announce temporary suspension of promotions to that grade until vacancies again permit continuation of promotions. Since September 1969, the assigned versus authorized strength of Sergeants has increased from 77 percent to 84 percent; the assigned versus authorized strength for Staff Sergeants has increased from 67 percent to 78 percent. At the end of FY 1970 it had not been necessary to curtail these special promotions.

RECORDS AND RETIREMENTS

The Military Personnel Branch conducted a project (PROJECT UPDATE) to reaccomplish the Master Personnel Records and the AF Form 712 (Air Reserve Forces Retirement Credit Summary) of all officers of the Air National Guard.

On 4 December 1969, approximately 10,500 records were transported to Andrews Air Force Base by the District of Columbia Air National Guard, and were airlifted by the 118th Military Airlift Wing, Nashville, Tennessee to McGhee Tyson Airport, Knoxville, where the project was to be conducted.

All State Adjutants General were requested to assist in the project. Forty-two States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico participated. Approximately 250 persons worked on the project at Knoxville.

New selection folders were completed including officer effectiveness reports, photographs and AF Forms 130 and 172. If necessary, updated material was requested from the States and from various other agencies.

The records were airlifted back to Andrews Air Force Base on 10 July and were transported to the Pentagon the following day.

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

The Military Personnel Branch processed the following number of requests for individual awards last year: ten Air Force Commendation Medals, 14 Legions of Merit, two Meritorious Service Medals, six Airman's Medals.

Colonel Alberto A. Nido, Puerto Rico Air National Guard, was presented the Venezuelan Air Force Cross in its Second Class by the President of the Republic of Venezuela on 10 December 1969 in Maracay, Venezuela.

ANGR 900-21 "Weapons Controller Badge" was published 8 May 1970, giving authority to award the Badge to members of the ANG.

Recommendations for the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award were processed for the following units: 136th Air Refueling Group, Dallas, Texas; 124th Fighter Group, Boise, Idaho; and 114th Tactical Fighter Group, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

ENFORCEMENT OF PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

Air National Guard members who fail to satisfactorily participate and who have not fulfilled their statutory service obligations are subject to involuntary order to active duty until their total active duty and active duty for training equals 24 months. This is provided for under the provisions of Title 10, USC 673a, implemented by Executive Order No. 11366, dated 4 August 1967.

Satisfactory participation means that the member has not exceeded the number of authorized absences from scheduled inactive duty training; has performed assigned duties in a satisfactory manner as determined by the unit commander; has progressed in skill qualification within the time limits allowed; and has successfully completed initial active duty for training tour.

During FY 1970, 178 Air National Guardsmen were processed for an involuntary active duty tour of up to 24 months for failing to participate satisfactorily.

TRY ONE IN THE GUARD - 1970

In January 1970 the National Guard Bureau began an extensive recruiting drive aimed at prior servicemen and women. It offered those individuals an opportunity to "Try One" year in the Air National Guard as a "get acquainted" offer, in the same pay grade they held while on active duty.

The program also offered to first term members of the Air National Guard the opportunity to extend their enlistments for a one-year period as a "stay with us" offer. A recommendation made by the Air Reserve Forces Policy Committee, and approved by the USAF Chief of Staff, allowed a first term Air Guardsman to take advantage of an opportunity for promotion to staff sergeant after six years' service. The program was also designed to provide the Guard one additional year in which to sell first term Guardsmen on the benefits of continuing their association with the Guard.

At the close of the first half of FY 1970, the Congress requested a report on the progress being made by the re-



serve forces of all the Services regarding attainment of the average strength levels established annually by statute. The newly established OSD policy of excusal from drill requirements for all personnel having completed 24 months' active duty, or any period of time in a combat zone for which pay was authorized, was responsible for the Air National Guard being approximately 1,000 personnel understrength. It was estimated that between 1,200 and 1,500 obligated airmen had qualified for early release from the Guard on the basis of that policy.

A Department of Defense fund saving program, called Project 703, was responsible for an already low strength posture within the Air National Guard. The budgetary restrictions imposed by this Project called for the reduction of nonprior service inputs, and the unprogrammed attrition further aggravated that low posture. The Air National Guard had reduced its planned nonprior service procurement of personnel to a level of 10,453.

These factors were all considered in the decision to implement the "Try One in the Guard" program, and the results of that program at the close of the fiscal year were quite gratifying. The Air National Guard had recruited 2,161 prior service airmen, 16 prior service WAF, 367 prior service pilots, and 519 prior service nonrated officers.

The nonprior service gains, plus extensions of first term airmen for an additional year, totaled 6,706 for a grand total of 9,859 since the program's inception.

Other gains were also made during that period. Fifty-nine nonprior service and 79 prior service Negroes were enlisted in the Air National Guard.

Perhaps the most significant gain was made in WAF recruiting. During the one year period from the close of FY 1969 to the close of FY 1970, the ANG WAF population rose from 16 to 91.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Air National Guard school training program provides formal school training for qualified Guardsmen so that they are trained to meet mission requirements. Guardsmen attend the same schools as Air Force personnel and meet the same prerequisites. The ANG school program, comprised of four major categories – flight, technical, professional, and recruit – insures that ANG unit commanders get maximum assistance in achieving an adequate skill level manned unit. See Table 11, Appendix I, for the FY 1970 training program.

During the fiscal year, 14,720 individuals were placed on active duty for training, using 1,771,372 mandays and costing \$18,578,000 of appropriated funds. Detailed program accomplishment by training category follows:

Flight Training. Flight training includes Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT), Undergraduate Navigator Training (UNT) and all advanced flying.

A total of 186 individuals entered UPT with 171 completing training, and 51 individuals entered UNT with 54 completing training. (Because UPT lasts 53 weeks and UNT lasts 38 weeks, there is no correlation between number of entries per year and the number of graduates per year).

Advanced flying training consisted of providing both combat crew training for newly graduated pilots and navigators and cross-training of prior service pilots who previously were qualified in other aircraft. A total of 464 students entered this program.

Technical Training. Technical training consists of formal ATC school and factory courses, and mobile training detachments (MTD's) special training courses. Entries into officer technical training were 1,641, while 1,302 entered airman technical training.

Professional Training. Entries into the Air Force professional military schools at the Air University were as follows: Squadron Officer School, 20; Air Command and Staff College, 24; and Air War College, 20. In addition, 572 Air National Guardsmen entered NCO academies.

Recruit Training. Recruit training, the largest program element in terms of dollars committed and personnel involved, deals with nonprior service personnel called to voluntary active duty for training under Title 10 U.S. Code. These individuals were enlisted to fill critical Air Force Specialty Codes because recruitment of prior service personnel could not be accomplished in sufficient numbers. These enlistees were required to enter basic military training and upon completion of the initial six weeks, approximately 70 percent continued on in technical schools. The remaining personnel were returned to their ANG unit of assignment for on-the-job training. Table 12, Appendix I, shows the breakout of recruit training for FY 1970.

ANG Formal Schools. The ANG operates five formal schools. These schools provide both advanced technical and professional training to Army and Air National Guardsmen, regular USAF personnel and certain foreign nationals in the Military Assistance Program. Three of the schools are advanced flying schools providing combat crew training; one school provides maintenance technical training for KC/C-97 aircraft and the ANG NCO Academy



provides professional military education for senior NCO's. The following paragraphs provide a brief description of the above schools.

F-100 Combat Crew Training School. The 162d Tactical Fighter Training Group, Tucson, Arizona provides F-100 transition training for ANG pilots from tactical fighter units. The trainee flies approximately 120 hours in the F-100C/F aircraft over a six-month period and graduates of the F-100 CCTS are certified as combat ready. Eighteen ANG pilots entered training in the F-100 CCTS since January 1970 when classes began.

F-102 Combat Crew Training School. The 147th Fighter Group, Houston, Texas provides F-102 transition and intercept training for all ANG F-101B and F-102 pilots. Trainees enter one of three courses of varying length depending on their previous experience. Trainees not current in jet aircraft enter a five-week pre-interceptor course to become current in jet aircraft. During FY 1970, 26 pilots entered one of the three courses.

RF-101 Combat Crew Training School. The 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Little Rock, Arkansas provides ANG RF-101 transition training for recent UPT graduates.

133d Field Training Flight. St. Paul, Minnesota provides maintenance and technical training for aircrews assigned to the KC/C-97 aircraft. Courses are offered in Aircrew Familiarization (2 weeks), Basic Loadmaster (5 weeks), and Flight Engineer Technical Cruise Control (12 weeks).

A total of 298 officers and airmen entered training in the above courses during FY 1970.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD NCO ACADEMY

The Air National Guard operates an accredited NCO Academy at McGhee Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee. The Academy provides four five-week courses and five two-week courses each year. The two-week courses are special courses designed to enable NCO's who cannot take more than two weeks of military training each year an opportunity to complete the prescribed course.

The curriculum consists of 225 academic hours and is devoted to five basic subjects: Human Relations in Leadership, World Affairs, Communicative Skills, Supervision and Management, and Military Training. In addition, graduates of the five-week course are authorized to wear the NCO Academy ribbon.

During FY 1970, the Academy graduated 394 students. This brings the number of graduates since its origin in 1968 to 772 Air National Guardsmen, 21 Army National Guardsmen, 73 Air Force NCO's, and 17 members of the Air Force Reserve.

AIR SURGEON

The Air Surgeon, National Guard Bureau, continued to place maximum emphasis on obtaining excellent medical support for the Air National Guard. This support insures a high degree of physical fitness in support of tactical and aeromedical units during the training phases and assists in meeting mobilization requirements.

Appointment of the new Air Surgeon, Colonel James D. Weaver, USAF, MC, was made 1 July 1969 upon the retirement of Colonel Wistar L. Graham, USAF, MC.

The Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve jointly sponsored the Medical Reserve Symposium, a part of the activities of the Annual Aerospace Medical Convention, in St. Louis, Missouri, 27 to 30 April 1970. This was the first time the Air Guard had participated in this event. It is noteworthy that 70 Flight Surgeons and Flight Nurses from the ANG were in attendance. An interchange of medical information normally takes place at these meetings, and it is the only professional Aerospace Conference in the ANG where the Air Surgeon can meet with ANG medical people, discuss ANG medical problems, and reach mutual decisions.

The manning of medical units has remained very nearly the same during this period even though organizational changes took place. At the beginning of FY 1970, 1,530 officers were authorized but only 869 were assigned. By the end of the fiscal year, 1,550 were authorized with 919 actually assigned. Of the 243 physicians assigned early in FY 1970, 134 were Flight Surgeons; at the close of the fiscal year, with 253 physicians assigned, 151 were Flight Surgeons.

A great amount of effort has been expended by the units to recruit nurses and it has not been in vain. One of the pitfalls encountered was due to a two-year program in nursing currently conducted in several States versus the three- to four-year programs recognized and accredited. The two-year civilian nursing program nullifies the standards for commissioning nurses in the Air Force. It is noteworthy that in FY 1969, there were 392 nurses assigned although 842 were authorized. In FY 1970 the number of nurses authorized had decreased to 832; however, the number assigned had increased to 416. Two hundred and seventy-one of those assigned were flight nurses. This is a commendable feat for the ANG units.

The operational ready capability of our medical units has progressed very satisfactorily. Among the factors contributing to the present high state of readiness and the large number of medical officers assigned are continued improvement of medical facilities, procurement of first line medical diagnostic and therapeutic equipment and supplies, and raising of professional and technical capabilities of personnel and units through formal and unit training programs.

The new Air Surgeon has developed a comprehensive program of visiting as many medical units as office duties will permit. He has visited over 40 medical facilities and reviewed the overall aircrew effectiveness programs, preventive medicine programs, airman programs, and discussed medical problems or situations with various flight



surgeons and base detachment commanders. These visits have produced dollar savings to the ANG by aborting certain situations or preventing their development.

An Air Surgeon's position was established at TAG level, in the grade of Colonel, titled Aerospace Medicine Medical Officer. The State Air Surgeon, whose duties and responsibilities have been delineated, will be of immeasurable assistance to the State Adjutant General and the Air Surgeon, NGB.

The second Air Medical Technician Workshop, 20 to 22 May 1970, was held at the ANG NCO Academy, Knoxville, Tennessee. Assigned Medical Technicians from 92 bases attended, in addition to a few personnel officers who wanted to be "in the know." Selected speakers from the National Guard Bureau reviewed the role of the Air Technician, personnel policies, training policies, and the future role of the ANG Medical Service. Many facets of the Medical Technician position were clarified. Physical examinations, medical material, line of duty determinations, medical mobility, and other related areas were discussed. The high level of interest and participation in the program, esprit de corps, and outstanding advancements are noteworthy.

Currently the Medical Service is composed of 110 units: 15 Tactical Hospitals, 37 USAF Dispensaries, 39 Tactical Dispensaries, four Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons, and 15 Aeromedical Evacuation Flights.

The Basic Orientation Course conducted at Sheppard AFB, Texas was attended by 57 physicians, nurses, and dentists. There were five physicians designated as Flight Medical Officers upon completion of the Aerospace Medicine Course at Brooks AFB, Texas. One physician completed two phases, and two physicians completed one phase of this course in FY 1970. This is a nine-week course and may be attended in three increments. Sixty-six nurses were authorized to attend the Flight Nurse Course at Brooks AFB.

OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS DIVISION

ORGANIZATION

On 30 June 1970, the Air National Guard had 958 Federally recognized units. Flying units were organized into 24 wings, 91 groups, and 92 squadrons. The number of support units and nonflying units was 751. There were 101,136 military manpower spaces allocated to major commands to support the Air National Guard force structure.

The Air National Guard force structure by command is indicated in Table 14, located in Appendix I.

ORGANIZATION ACTIONS AND AIRCRAFT CONVERSIONS

A complete list of organization actions including unit activations, inactivations, and redesignations appears in Table 15, Appendix I. A complete list of aircraft conversions is located in Table 16, Appendix I.

Ninety-two Civil Engineering Flights were activated during the second quarter of FY 1970. The establishment of these units will assist greatly in equipping and training personnel and provide effective reaction to future mobilizations. Deployment requirements, such as the Cuban, Berlin, and the recent Korean and Southeast Asia crises, as well as national disasters such as flood, hurricane and earthquake emergencies, have shown the need for the capabilities of a civil engineering force.

Previous mobilizations have shown that functions in the support squadrons other than civil engineering were not required. The 197th Aeromedical Evacuation Flight was reactivated and reallocated to the State of Arizona on 16 December 1969.

Effective 1 May 1970, the GEEIA squadrons were redesignated Electronics Installation squadrons. The gaining command changed from Air Force Logistics Command to Air Force Communications Service.

FLYING HOURS

The Air National Guard flew a total of 487,662 hours during FY 1970, which was 327 hours over the final adjusted program. This total included 281,297 hours in jet, 161,967 hours in tactical non-jet and 44,398 hours in support aircraft. Also included in the total are 1,995 reimbursable hours from Air Force resources flown in direct support of the following: MAC airlift/aeromedical evacuation 1,916, and Dart Tow for TAC 79 hours.

The final approved flying hour program for FY 1970 was 485,339 direct hours plus 5,000 reimbursable hours. This program was revised from the President's budget estimate of 531,331 direct hours, submitted in January 1969, to support the increased requirements generated by units demobilized following the Pueblo crisis. The revi-



sions resulted primarily from DOD directed budget reductions, 703 actions, and reduced flying activity of units affected by conversions, severity of winter, modifications and others.

Although the final approved program was overflowed slightly during FY 1970, this was caused, for the most part, from exchanges to less costly flying hours remaining within the approved budget.

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND UNITS

FY 1970 was a year of change for the Air National Guard. Changes resulted in Air National Guard units receiving new aircraft and assuming an even more important role in providing aerospace defense for the United States. At the beginning of FY 1970, there were 19 F-102 fighter groups. The 147th Fighter Group, Ellington AFB, Texas became the 147th Combat Crew Training Group and assumed the important role of training new pilots in the aerospace defense role. The 114th Fighter Group, Sioux Falls, South Dakota is in the process of converting to F-100 aircraft and its new TAC mission. The Commander, North American Air Defense Command, expressed his sincere thanks to the 114th and wished them good luck in their new mission.

In December 1969 three F-102 fighter groups, the 101st Fighter Group, Bangor, Maine; the 119th Fighter Group, Fargo, North Dakota; and the 141st Fighter Group, Spokane, Washington; began their conversion to the F-101B/F aircraft. These three units have resumed their alert posture in minimum time and ahead of schedule.

The Air National Guard's last F-89J was retired from the 101st Air Defense Wing, Maine, early in the fiscal year. It was flown to the Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson AFB where it will be mounted on a pedestal for permanent display.

ADC appreciates the fact that ANG/ADC units make up a large part of ADC's total capability. Additional tangible assistance was furnished the active Air Force as ANG

pilots and ground crews assisted in ferrying F-102 aircraft between Europe and the CONUS. This project, dubbed "Coronet East," resulted in several units updating their aircraft to the newer infrared equipped F-102. During FY 1970, ANG/ADC units flew a total of 113,914 hours while accomplishing training requirements and supporting many varied ADC exercises and requirements. ANG/ADC units comprise approximately 53 percent of ADC's fighter force and the ANG unit located at Hickam AFB, Hawaii plays a major role in the defense of the State of Hawaii. The ANG/ADC segment is composed of four fighter wings, 18 fighter groups, 18 fighter interceptor squadrons, and 90 support units for a total of 130 units.

These units have a total authorized strength of 16,818 including 1,932 officers and 14,886 airmen. A typical F-102 fighter group has a UMD of 925. The 82 percent manpower limitation cuts this to 759 with 80 officers and 679 airmen. The ANG/ADC ground and flying training requirements are virtually identical to the active ADC units. In addition to maintaining alert, training, and participating in the day and night ADC exercises, the Air Guard units fly target missions, deploy to Tyndall AFB for weapons firing, and take ADC life support training at Tyndall AFB, Florida or Perrin AFB, Texas.

Project Palace Alert, which provided combat ready F-102 pilots of the ANG to fill cockpit positions in active USAF units overseas, was continued throughout FY 1970. However, because of aircraft conversion, the project was phased out at the close of FY 1970.

ANG fighter groups have excellent programs designed to keep the public informed of all activities of interest. They sponsor open houses, perform flyovers for public events, provide speakers for civic events, and sponsor orientation trips. In this manner, ANG/ADC units provide needed support for the defense posture of the United States and perform a major role in keeping the public informed of air power through the medium of public affairs programs.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND UNITS

The Air National Guard formed its global airlift fleet in January, 1960. The number of four-engine transports increased from an initial 162 C-97 Stratocruisers to a 1968-1969 peak force of 102 C-97's, 26 C-121 Super Constellations and 80 C-124 Globemaster aircraft. This fleet, during maximum strength, was organized into seven wings, 23 groups, and 24 flying squadrons. Now, following several conversions by units to the Tactical Air Command, the fleet has been reduced by approximately 20 percent while airlift demands have increased.

In FY 1970, the Air National Guard airlift fleet flew a total of 4,833 missions, of which 134 were in support of Southeast Asia as a functional part of MAC. During this period 19,567 tons and 82,761 personnel were airlifted. The ANG live Aeromedical Evacuation flights to offshore areas were terminated in late FY 1970; however, these missions continue to operate within the CONUS. Additionally, training missions are flown to Alaska, Common-

wealth of Puerto Rico, Cuba, Bermuda, Labrador, and the Canal Zone.

An unofficial record for ANG airlift performed during a 30-day period was set in August 1969 when the transport force carried 19,365 passengers and 2,776 tons while flying 8,794 hours. Additionally, the ANG Airlift Operations Center, Nashville, Tennessee processed over 800 airlift requests during FY 1970, an increase of 80 percent over the previous year. Table 17, Appendix I, identifies ANG missions in support of MAC requirements.

MAC conversions continue on schedule in accordance with a flexible ANG force structure. Four units were phased into updated aircraft of the Tactical Air Command early in FY 1970. The California ANG unit at Van Nuys made a similar transition on 1 July 1970, with the 133d Military Airlift Group, Minneapolis, programmed to follow one year later. Conversion preparations, however, did not affect the excellent ORI record of MAC gained units. All units, with one exception, recorded satisfactory operational readiness inspections for FY 1970. Airlift highlights for FY 1970 included:

Tektite II. This project for calendar year 1970 is a joint operation of the Departments of Interior and Commerce tasked with underseas ecological research near the Virgin Islands. A quarter of a million pounds and approximately 475 personnel were airlifted from the CONUS to St. Thomas during the first half of FY 1970.

SAC Satellite Base Support. To augment SAC support aircraft normally tasked with servicing satellite bases within the CONUS, four ANG wings are providing weekly shuttle service for SAC personnel and equipment on a regularly scheduled basis. The flights, averaging five per week, began on 25 November and will continue for an indefinite period.

Project BOMEX. Airlift for this vast meteorological and oceanographic study in the Caribbean was terminated with the project's completion on 1 September 1969. Aircraft from 14 States flew 736,250 ton-miles and 524,600 passenger-miles.



Hurricane Camille. This record-breaking disaster on the Mississippi Gulf Coast required 108 relief missions flown by Air National Guard units from 18 States. Over 2,000 refugees and 250 litter patients were evacuated from the area.

Tour of Apollo Eight. The first manned spacecraft to orbit the moon was sent on a U. S. Information Agency-sponsored tour during June through October 1969. An Air National Guard C-124 aircraft was used to transport the spacecraft. Belgium, Denmark, Western Germany, Holland, France, and Yugoslavia were included in the tour.

Solar Eclipse. The total solar eclipse of March 1970 was observed and studied at Oaxaca, Mexico by scientific teams of the Department of Commerce and the National Center for Atmospheric Research. ANG airlift aircraft flew 60 sorties, 413 hours, 90,912 passenger-miles and 391,813 ton-miles in support of that observation.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND UNITS

Tactical Air Command gained units continued to perform in an outstanding manner in fulfilling the many facets of their responsibilities in supporting and implementing higher headquarters directives. The ANG/TAC units have a total authorized strength of 45,909 including 6,264 officers and 39,645 airmen. See Table 18, Appendix I, for a unit composition breakout at the end of the fiscal year.

Several TAC gained units converted to new missions and aircraft during FY 1970. Three ANG flying units converted from their former missions, military airlift and tactical fighter, to tactical air support (TAS). These units are the 105th Tactical Air Support Group, White Plains, New York; the 111th Tactical Air Support Group, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania; and the 182d Tactical Air Support Group, Peoria, Illinois. Initially these groups were equipped with the U-3 as an interim aircraft but beginning in January 1970, they began receiving the programmed O-2A mission aircraft. In addition to aircraft, these groups operate the sophisticated MRC-108 communications jeep and a direct air support center. These aircraft and equipment permit forward air controllers, airborne or on the ground, to supply direct tactical air support for maneuvering ground forces. The addition of this mission to the ANG complements the already existing tactical control mission and gives the Air Guard the capability of providing the full range of air and ground command and control required in the modern tactical air control system.

Air National Guard tactical fighters continue to be updated with newer equipment to meet new demands and make significant contributions to the Nation's aerospace power. Conversion of the programmed F-84F units to F-100C/D aircraft is continuing on schedule. The 177th Tactical Fighter Group, Atlantic City, New Jersey is replacing its F-100's with F-105B's. FY 1970 saw the introduction of a new fighter aircraft into the ANG inventory, the A-37. The 175th Tactical Fighter Group, Baltimore, Maryland has replaced its F-86's with this aircraft. Programmed for conversion to the new A-37 in the near future is the 174th Tactical Fighter Group, Syracuse, New York, the last remaining F-86 unit in the ANG.

The four ANG Special Operations Groups continued to

extend support to active U. S. Army and Army National Guard Special Forces units. The 143d Special Operations Group participated in project *Bold Venture* by providing the U. S. Navy Underwater Sound Laboratory with three aircraft for sound experiments in Lake Tanganyika, Republic of the Congo, in March and April. The 130th Special Operations Group executed *Highland F'ing III*, its annual training deployment to the Panama Canal Zone in February, and continued its support of the U. S. Army Ranger School.

In November 1969, the National Guard Bureau instituted the Tactical Forces Planning Group (TFPG) as a provisional augmentation of the Headquarters New York Air National Guard. The purpose of the Planning Group is to plan exercises which can integrate the routine training activities of all TAC gained units east of the Mississippi into a meaningful, tactical exercise environment. Quarterly exercises are designed to occur on normal UTA weekends while a longer annual exercise is scheduled to provide integrated training for units undergoing annual training. In addition to their planning function, the Planning Group staff members assume positions in the Air Force Component Command Post during exercise execution. During the last half of FY 1970, the first two quarterly exercises were conducted—Stone Mountain in the southeast and Iron Mountain in the northeast. At year's end, plans were underway to make the Planning Group a permanent unit and to create a similar group in Missouri to coordinate exercises in the western United States.

The ANG performed in two JCS-directed exercises during FY 1970. One of these exercises was conducted outside the continental limits of the United States, requiring extensive planning and coordination with refueling, airlift and weather reconnaissance elements. These ANG forces are under Tactical Air Command operational control during the exercise period.

One exercise, *Punch Card X*, took place in Alaska, 11 to 19 April 1970, in conjunction with Army maneuvers. Three Air National Guard units supported this CINCAF-STRIKE exercise. The fighter forces, supplied by the 102d





Tactical Fighter Group, Otis AFB, Massachusetts provided close air support under simulated combat conditions. Reconnaissance support, including a photo processing interpretation facility, was provided by the 187th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Montgomery, Alabama. Refueling support was provided by the 136th Air Refueling Wing, Dallas, Texas for deployment, employment and redeployment of this exercise.

The second exercise was *Exotic Dancer III*, a JCS-directed exercise in the southeastern United States, 14 May to 6 June 1970. Aircrews and supporting personnel of the 193d Tactical Electronic Warfare Group, Middletown, Pennsylvania and the 135th Special Operations Group, Baltimore, Maryland augmented the AFLANT forces with one EC-121 and one HU-16, respectively.

As in past years, all ANG tactical units supported hundreds of minor events and exercises. These ranged from airshows, demonstrations and civic events, to Army maneuvers in the CONUS. Because the Army support missions are usually short-notice missions and occur frequently, the National Guard Bureau, with the concurrence of the Adjutants General, allows Hq TAC and 9th and 12th Air Forces to task the units directly. For the fighter forces these are usually close air support or firepower demonstrations. The reconnaissance effort is normally for aerial photography of Army maneuver areas or drop zones. These missions provide operational support to the requestor while at the same time providing the ANG units with valuable training.

Operation Creek Party celebrated its third anniversary on 30 June 1970 at Rhein Main Air Base, Germany. The 126th Air Refueling Wing, Chicago, Illinois; the 136th Air Refueling Wing, Dallas, Texas; and the 106th Air Refueling Wing, Brooklyn, New York, with their combined total of seven assigned air refueling groups based in Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, New York, Tennessee, Missouri, and Texas have compiled the following statistics during the FY 1970 operation: 719 sorties flown; 5,385 refueling hookups; 3,231 receivers serviced; 42 aborts; and 16,854,060 pounds of fuel offloaded.

AEROSPACE SAFETY

The Air National Guard completed FY 1970 with a rate of 4.9 major accidents for each 100,000 hours flown, which is a reduction from the 5.8 rate for the previous year. The decrease is a significant achievement compared to the previous year because many high risk aircraft such as the F-86, F-100 and RF-101, which were formerly on active duty, were returned to State status. In addition, there were a number of conversions which included new missions and/or aircraft.

A C-97 accident in January ended over four years of accident-free operation and over half a million accident-free hours by our MAC gained units. Pilot error and poor supervision remained the primary cause factors in about half of the accidents, and would indicate the need to continue emphasis on high standards of supervision, performance and air discipline.

The Air National Guard Command and Staff Safety Orientation Course and ANG Ground Safety Course graduated about 160 students and are continuing in their second and third years, respectively. Plans were finalized to move the latter course from the California Institute of Technology to McGhee Tyson Airport, Tennessee to take advantage of on-hand ANG facilities and to provide a more central location. That move will result in a savings of travel and per diem funds.

Two Air National Guard units were recipients of USAF safety plaques for their outstanding records in calendar year 1969. They were the 140th Tactical Fighter Group, Buckley ANGB, Colorado for Flying Safety, and the 115th Fighter Group, Madison, Wisconsin for Missile Safety. First Lieutenant Robert H. Harmon, Connecticut Air National Guard, was awarded the Ricks Trophy for his outstanding display of airmanship in coping with an inflight problem.



COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRONICS AND METEOROLOGY

COMMUNICATIONS UNITS

Organization

One additional unit was added to the Air National Guard communications force during FY 1970. The 299th Communications Flight (Range Support) was activated at Salt Lake City, Utah to provide radar control and surveillance services for the AFLC test range at Wendover, operated by Ogden Air Materiel Area. This unit employs a combination of ANG/FAA facilities and equipment to accomplish the mission. Air Force Communications Service (AFCS) is responsible for supervision of training and inspection and for mobilization utilization.

The four mobile communications groups and subordinate organizations remained static in organizational structure. However, a study of functions within the groups and subordinate units has been completed by communications group representatives, approved by the National Guard Bureau, and forwarded to AFCS for concurrence. This proposal does not entail an increase in grade structure or numbers of UMD spaces but is intended to eliminate certain inequities which became evident through long experience with the current document.

Equipping

Fiscal Year 1970 was a good year for the mobile communications groups and units from an equipping standpoint. Programs that have been in the making for several years began to bear fruit.

The fabrication of Technical Control Facilities (AN/MSC-22B) by the mobile communications squadrons (contingency) on a self-help basis, which was included in the FY 1969 Annual Report, have all been completed and are in use. They are proving to be excellent for the purpose intended.

The AN/TTC-22 tactical communications centrals (automatic dial switchboards) mentioned in last year's Report have all been delivered to the mobile communications squadrons (Air Force Component Command Post and Contingency).

Late in FY 1970 a plan was developed in coordination with AFCS and USAF to equip the mobile communications squadrons (AFCCP and Contingency) and the 201st Mobile Communications Squadron, Hawaii with transportable digital subscriber terminal equipment (DSTE) of the same type and configuration as that being used in the active Air Force and Army. Each terminal consists of two 30-foot semi-trailer vans (one on-line and one off-line), equipped with data handling equipment, to permit direct input to the Defense Communications System (DCS) Auto-din. The equipment installed in these vans will make available secure communications terminals to provide



low-high speed card and/or narrative operational and administrative message capability in support of the USAF/DOD mission. A total of 21 sets (42 vans) has been approved for the ANG by USAF, and funds were provided in FY 1970 to purchase 24 air-conditioned vans (12 sets) and to cover the cost of installation of the equipment by the Army Materiel Command at Lexington, Kentucky depot.

Nine AN/TSW-7 mobile control towers have been procured by USAF for ANG units and are now being delivered. This is a three-position tower designed for emergency mission support at airfields anywhere in the world. It is packaged to permit rapid deployment to the operational area via any available means, and when on site to quickly convert to its operational configuration in minimum time. This tower is also equipped with UHF/VHF direction finders and air-to-ground UHF/VHF radio sets.

The 14 AN/TRN-26 Tacan sets, which are on procurement by USAF contract for these units, underwent operational tests in May and passed with unusually high marks. The sets have more than satisfied requirements in all areas except weight; however, the slight weight excess is not a cause of concern.

Air Force Communications Service has started to release a total of ten AN/CPN-4/MPN-13 mobile GCA sets to the ANG mobile communications units (Bare Base). This is a giant stride forward, as those units will now have the capability to control aircraft in instrument flight rules (IFR) weather conditions when manned by properly certified controllers. These sets are becoming available because of base closures and reduced requirements in the active Air Force. It is hoped that additional sets can be made available to the ANG at some future date so that all 14 units having the air traffic control mission can be equipped with an acceptable GCA set.

Nine AN/TSC-60V2 single sideband radio sets are also being procured for the ANG. This equipment is mounted in transportable shelters and provides four simultaneous voice frequency channels and various combinations of four, eight, or 16 teletype channels. Sets will be delivered to the ANG in the August-October 1971 time period.

Nine each AN/TSC-62 communications centrals are being procured with tentative delivery dates of May-July 1971. This is the Air Force approved technical control facility used as the coordination center to perform circuit

and channel monitoring and switching. This insures that circuits are always available for priority traffic.

Nine AN/TGC-27 teletype communications centers have been ordered but delivery dates are uncertain. This is a highly transportable teletype communications center with the capability to receive, transmit, and relay teletype communications.

Eighteen AN/TRC-97A tropospheric scatter sets are being procured for the ANG by the Department of the Navy. Funds have been obligated to the Navy and contract is to be signed on 1 September 1970. This equipment is being procured to partially satisfy an outstanding requirement for a replacement for WWII vintage UHF/FM point-to-point communications equipment. With the delivery of the 18 tropospheric scatter sets, the ANG mobile communications units will have in-hand 34 sets to meet a need for 54. The remainder is to be provided by USAF at a later date, probably from active Air Force fallout.

In addition to the major end items of equipment enumerated above, numerous items of ancillary equipment, i.e., vehicles, power units, air conditioners, etc., are also being procured and are being received in the units.

Training

The four mobile communications groups and subordinate organizations have continued to train with the ANG tactical control groups by exercising complete tactical air control systems during annual training each year. When supported by the ANG flying units, as in WESTACS exercise in August 1969, the very best in training results. The mobile communications squadrons (Bare Base), and subordinate communications flights and flight facilities flights, perform their training by deploying to Bare Bases and providing navigational aids and flight facilities for ANG aircraft staging through those bases. Air National Guard air traffic controllers man those facilities during annual training and, during unit training assemblies, train in FAA/AFCS/ANG towers to maintain proficiency. A recent agreement with Hq. Civil Air Patrol, will result in flying support by CAP pilots on a prearranged schedule with the mobile communications units. This should prove beneficial to both. With receipt of the new mobile control towers, certified GCA sets, and other equipment specified above, even greater improvement should be evident during the coming fiscal year.

FIXED AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SQUADRONS

The ground radar systems at Puerto Rico and Hawaii continued to provide effective air defense facilities and services for their respective gaining commands, ANTDEFCCM (TAC) and PACAF.

The special training program initiated by the Hawaii Air National Guard to establish a weapons controller re-qualification course has proved to be extremely successful. To date, 69 students have been upgraded to combat ready skill levels of Expert, Skilled, or Qualified. As a result, weapons controllers assigned throughout PACAF were able to transition into operational positions in minimum time.

A new radar control element was activated at Ellington AFB to provide support for the 147th Fighter Group. This facility was acquired from ADC and is manned and operated for the sole purpose of providing ground radar control for the combat crew training school program.

There were no new equipment additions or deletions. However, a project to establish a microwave link, intended to increase the capability and reliability of communications at Punta Salinas, Puerto Rico, has been initiated. The installation of the equipment will be accomplished through ANG resources and is expected to be completed during FY 1971.

TACTICAL CONTROL GROUPS

During FY 1970 a high degree of readiness was maintained by the 157th and 152d Tactical Control Groups at all operational levels. The high point of training for the 157th was participation in Exercise WESTACS. The exercise was particularly challenging since it was the first time strictly organic communications were used during a major field training exercise. Despite some initial communications difficulties, an effective communications/radar system was established and mission objectives were met.

A major exercise was also planned for the 152d Tactical Control Group; however, high priority requirements forced the cancellation of this exercise. A limited TACS exercise was conducted in New England which provided excellent training for the tactical control units in that area.

In the first quarter of FY 1970, the 106th and 131st Direct Air Support Squadrons were converted to tactical control squadrons. This action was accomplished in accordance with a program change approved by USAF.

The most significant change in the equipment status of the tactical control units was the acquisition of two three-dimension AN/TPS-48 radars from USAF resources. Six additional radars are expected to be added to the ANG inventory during FY 1971.



ANG ELECTRONICS INSTALLATION SQUADRONS

During the past year the GEEIA mission under AFLC was transferred to AFCS. In keeping with the new command's organization, the 19 ANG GEEIA squadrons were redesignated Electronics Installation squadrons.

The ANG Electronics Installation squadrons continued to train at Air Force bases both in the CONUS and at overseas locations by installing and maintaining ground communications-electronics equipment and systems.

Also, during the year, the gaining command requested volunteer participation to augment the active units in Project Turkey Realignment. This project consisted of the removal of communications electronics and meteorology equipment at Samsun, Turkey and the installation of equipment at Karamursel, Turkey. All ANG EI squadrons participated and the project was completed one month ahead of schedule.

USAF has authorized 13,000 mandays for use by the ANG EI squadrons to augment the active forces in the European and Pacific areas in FY 1971. ANG personnel who volunteer will be in an active duty status.

ANG WEATHER UNITS

Approval was received on 1 August 1969 for an increase in manning from six to 18 personnel for each of the eight ANG weather flights which render weather support to Army National Guard divisions. This increase enables the units to provide staff weather services to divisional headquarters, support to the aviation element of the division, and two mobile combat weather teams capable of supporting dispersed operating units of each division. Considerable progress has been made to date in recruiting personnel to fill these meteorology positions.

Highly successful annual training was accomplished by all weather flights. Seven units provided augmentation to Air Weather Service at USAF locations; two units provided complete weather service to the special tactical exercise at Wendover, Utah and 16 units provided support to ANG flying units at training sites. In addition, eight flights provided complete weather services to ARNG divisions at regular and Army Guard bases.



BASE COMMUNICATIONS

AUTOVON (Automatic Voice Network): Installation of common user AUTOVON services to the ANG was completed during FY 1970. A new program upgrading present AUTOVON service and extending it through FY 1972 has been submitted to Hq USAF for approval.

AUTODIN (Automatic Data Network): Data communications for the ANG were increased from three test sites to eight, including two USAF communications refile stations. Equipment and services on test will become the ANG interim data communications system. Hq USAF and AFCS have received Defense Communications Agency approval to implement an automated refile AUTODIN system for the ANG. This system will provide a fully encrypted data and narrative message handling capability for all ANG flying locations.

CRYPTO: ANG Cryptographic facilities at selected ADC, MAC, and TAC gaining bases are in various stages of construction with several locations completed. The locations with completed facilities are awaiting installation of the crypto accounts by active USAF/Electronics Installations units. A full-time air technician crypto custodian has been authorized at bases where an account has been established.

Communications Flights (Support): There is now a total of 74 communications flights (support), due to the conversion of some of the flying units from ADC to TAC. A large number of telephone maintenance personnel from the communications flights was used to provide assistance to the active duty communications squadron at Eglin AFB during the 2d Quarter of FY 1970. Those personnel provided assistance in the modernization of the large Government-owned telephone system at the Eglin AFB complex.

Talking Bird: During FY 1970 the ANG C-97E Talking Bird aircraft participated in four deployments in support of the U. S. Air Force. One of these missions was to help in the development of an improved airborne communications capability for the Presidential aircraft.



AIR LOGISTICS

SUPPLY AND SERVICES

Several Tables of Allowance reviews were conducted jointly by the National Guard Bureau, Air Force Logistics Command, and the respective gaining commands during FY 1970. These reviews had representation from ANG units to assure consideration of base level perspective and impact in resultant equipment authorization decisions. The review of TA 016, Personal and Special Clothing and Equipment USAF, was of particular importance since the document had not been formally reviewed for several years.

The NGB Command Equipment Management Team (CEMT) was established during this year, and performed the first CEMT survey visits ever made to ANG field training sites. Sites visited were Alpena, Michigan and Savannah, Georgia. National Guard Bureau CEMT surveys of field training sites will be performed on a continuing basis, where possible in the off-season, to preclude interruption of summer training schedules.

The volume of equipment surveys of ANG units, conducted by the gaining commands' equipment management survey teams, showed a substantial increase this year. Although still somewhat restricted due to personnel and funding limitations, the gaining commands reduced the size of existing CEMT's and created additional teams to assure maximum coverage of ANG units. The surveys which were conducted were satisfactory and beneficial for both the ANG units and the gaining commands.

As a result of joint efforts between NGB and Civil Engineering Center logistical personnel, equipment requirements for the training of ANG and AFRes Prime Beef "C" Teams were identified. Action was initiated to include those requirements in TA 429 (Civil Engineering Squadron - Red Horse). Equipment items for this training will be acquired and maintained at the ANG Field Training Site, Alpena, Michigan.

Survival radios (ACR/RT-10) continue to be in critical short supply. Information available indicates that deliveries of these radios can be expected by October 1970. Replacement of AN/URC-11 radios by the ACR/RT-10 will begin shortly thereafter.

The Air National Guard began a program of modernization of its supply system in FY 1970 by adopting the USAF Standard Base Supply System. This involved satellitizing ANG supply accounts on existing Air Force UNIVAC 1050-II computers with an objective of obtaining maximum compatibility with the Air Force supply system.

In November 1969 three ANG supply accounts were satellitized on Air Force hardware. These accounts were located at Byrd Field, Virginia; Little Rock, Arkansas; and McGuire AFB, New Jersey. Four additional activities located at Bangor, Maine; Fargo, North Dakota; Spokane, Washington; and Marietta, Georgia were satellitized in April, May, and June 1970. The program will continue until all 87 Air National Guard supply accounts are converted to the Standard Base Supply System. As a part of



the conversion process, ANG inventories were capitalized into the Air Force stock fund, thereby eliminating the necessity to use O&M funds to finance warehouse inventories.

Numerous conversions of aircraft occurred necessitating a complete lay-in of spares and equipment. Aggressive action by the NGB enabled these conversions to be successfully initiated. Three squadrons of F-101 aircraft were transferred to the ANG from the Air Defense Command. An agreement negotiated with the Air Staff and the commands enabled all spares and equipment to be transferred to the ANG at no cost. Other aircraft conversions, to F-100, F-105, A-37, and O-2, were accomplished under the same basic procedures which enabled the ANG to successfully initiate and complete these conversions within the limited funds allocated for the fiscal year.

By the end of FY 1970, ANG units possessed 674 of the large 108" x 88" system 463L pallets. These pallets are an integral part of the USAF Project 463L Materiel Handling System. They, along with their accompanying side and top nets, are authorized TAC-gained ANG units for use in palletizing materiel which accompanies these units during deployments. They permit faster reaction during unit moves by reducing aircraft loading time. The June 1970 inventory showed an increase of 245 over the quantity reported a year earlier. These assets amounted to 53 percent of the 1,270 authorized under the present ANG force structure. Concurrently, as a result of redistribution, ANG stocks of the smaller 54" x 88" pallets were reduced from 678 to 453. Although nets for the larger pallets increased slightly during the year (to 772 sides and 391 tops), most units are experiencing shortages. While it is probable that additional pallets will be available for shipment to units during FY 1971, any substantial increase in nets is unlikely due to higher priority requirements in PACAF and MAC. Completion of this program will contribute significantly to the capability to airlift ANG equipment and supplies in the event of mobilization.

While Not Operationally Ready Supply (NORS) rates on some of the newer mission aircraft reached relatively high levels during certain periods of FY 1970, the yearly average for the ANG fleet was below three percent. This

was well within the parameters established by USAF and is indicative of generally satisfactory AFLC supply support.

By Fall 1969, air munitions production and the filling of stock levels had improved to the extent that the stringent management surveillance and allocation of training expenditures, which had prevailed for the past two years, was no longer required. Accordingly, in November 1969, Hq USAF directed that the monthly Selected Ammunition Validated Expenditures (SAVE) Report, RCS: 7-HAF-S18, be discontinued. ANG units continue to project peacetime requirements for both inert and live air munitions in the Annual Ammunition Report, RCS: ANG-33.

VEHICLES

During FY 1970, 645 new vehicles were allocated to the ANG. Included in the allocation were eleven P-2 fire trucks. This is the latest model crash fire vehicle and is the first such allocation to the ANG. Efforts underway in FY 1969, to align vehicle allowances with the new missions of tactical control and communications units, were culminated in FY 1970 with approval of extensive vehicular allowance changes for these units. The ANG's 119th Tactical Control Squadron loaned Tactical Air Command 27 new M-series vehicles for utilization during project Coronet Bare. The exercise successfully demonstrated the Air Force's capability to convert a bare landing strip to a functional operating base in minimum time.

PROPELLION SYSTEMS

Due to a phase-down in the number of C-97 units and a reduction in overseas missions, it was decided to terminate the C-97 primary supply point at Wilmington, Delaware by the end of FY 1970. That primary supply point had been positioning built-up engines and selected C-97 spare parts at forward supply points in support of C-97 flights in the Pacific and European Theaters. Air National Guard units flying in these areas are now supporting themselves from stocks at home station.

The C-124 primary supply point at Dobbins AFB, which was activated in FY 1969 to position engines and selected spare parts at forward supply points in the European area, expanded its operation in FY 1970 to include the Pacific Theater as well. The work is being accomplished by the 116th Military Airlift Group, Georgia ANG, with the assistance of a contract field team.

Project Pacer Rake was initiated in FY 1970 to modernize 67 items in the J-57 engine, the propulsion system for the F-100, F-102, and F/RF-101 aircraft. The first phase of this project is replacement of the N-2 compressor with a new, improved compressor. By end of FY 1970, this phase was satisfactorily progressing at ANG F-100 bases with the assistance of depot field teams.

MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING

During FY 1970 depot level maintenance was accomplished on 38 C-124's, 18 C-121's, 10 C-54's, five KC-97L's, one KC-97G, six F-105's, 14 RF-101's, 39 F-102's, 13 F-

101's, and 15 U-3's at contractor facilities. Ninety-six F-100's were processed through an AFLC depot.

On-base depot level maintenance by contract field teams was performed this year on RB-57's, F/RF-84's, F-104's, C-119's, HU-16's, C-123's, F-86H's, RF-101's, T-33's, and F-102's in Hawaii. The F/RF-84 downlock rib program was successfully completed at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The important program of modifying KC-97G aircraft to the KC-97L configuration began this year. KC-97G aircraft were removed from storage and will go to a contractor for inspection and repair as necessary (IRAN) and installation of jet engines. The first aircraft is now in work and 22 more will follow.

ANG bases selected for nondestructive inspection facilities have increased from 16 to 34. This capability makes it possible to perform more revealing inspections on airframes and components utilizing such equipment as X-ray, eddy current and ultrasonics.

A modification to replace the J-44 with the J-69 engine on ANG C-123 aircraft has been approved. Approximately \$140,000 of ANG funds were spent to overhaul 21 J-69 engines for this modification. Support for the J-69 will be much better than it has been in the past for the J-44.

An F-102 test program concerning reliability improvements in the MG-10 aircraft weapons control system (AWCS) was recently conducted at the 112th Fighter Group, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Thirty-seven hardware modifications were installed on a Class 1B basis in six aircraft and associated test equipment and are being recommended for Time Compliance Technical Order (TCTO) approval. These modifications produced a definite increase in the interceptor success rate. Other improvements include: definition of radar weapon system evaluator missile limitations concerning environmental interference, correction of discrepancies in MG-10 Technical Orders, augmentation of several radar and associated test equipment alignment procedures, and revision of scheduled maintenance radar practices.





AIRCRAFT INVENTORY

The Air National Guard assigned aircraft inventory increased by 197 during FY 1970, making a total of 1,900 on 30 June 1970 compared to 1,703 on 30 June 1969. A large portion of the increase was in the century-series inventory. USAF made available additional F-100C and F-series aircraft from Air Force commands, and the 177th Tactical Fighter Group converted from the F-100 to F-105B, which resulted in a substantial increase in the number of F-100C aircraft assigned in the remaining F-100 units. The Air Guard received a sufficient number of F-102 aircraft to complete modernization of all but two units.

The 114th Tactical Fighter Group, Sioux Falls, converted from an air defense to a tactical fighter mission when the Air Guard received its first F-100D allocation in May 1970. The 175th Tactical Fighter Group, Baltimore, began in April 1970 to convert from F-86H aircraft to the A-37B, the smallest fighter aircraft in the Air Force and Air National Guard inventory. The unit had 22 of those aircraft assigned at the end of the fiscal year. The Air



Guard also received its first O-2A aircraft, a two-place monoplane, direct from Cessna, the manufacturer. These 20 aircraft, plus 12 more assigned from the Air Force inventory, were assigned to the three tactical air support groups. Another "first" occurred during FY 1970 when 12 C-130A aircraft were assigned. This action converted the 146th Military Airlift Group from C-97G to the large troop transport aircraft with change in mission to tactical airlift.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

MAJOR CONSTRUCTION (P 321)

Fiscal Year 1970 was a slim year for new starts in major construction in the Air National Guard. The FY 1970 Military Construction Program (MCP) was authorized and appropriated for \$11.5 million, and a supplemental package totaling \$2.9 million, using available prior year funds, was approved; however, in September 1969, the President placed restrictions on new construction starts which permitted obligation of only \$3.4 million during the balance of the fiscal year. Obligations for the entire year totaled only \$3.8 million, involving 17 projects in 14 States. The FY 1970 MCP and the supplemental prior year package involved 59 projects in 25 States.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION (P 341)

During the past year the ANG was successful in obtaining an increase to \$500,000, in the P341 Minor Construction Program from the previous annual allotment of \$100,000. Through this procedure, the ANG will be able to accomplish projects costing between \$25,000 and \$50,000 that would normally have to be deferred to a regular MCP cycle. To date, nine minor construction projects have been awarded, totaling \$400,000.

REAL ESTATE

The total value of real estate administered by the ANG as of 30 June 1970 was \$370 million. This included a total of 90 flying bases and 50 nonflying bases. Seventy of the ANG bases share facilities with civilian activities on State, municipal and county airports. Fourteen are located on active USAF bases and three on Naval Air Stations. The remaining three are ANG bases.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (P 449)

The P 449 obligations for FY 1970 were \$4.1 million. This amount included a special project of \$400,000 for Runway Overlay at Hector Field, Fargo, North Dakota. The remaining funds were used for real property maintenance, repair, and minor construction at all ANG bases.

The daily operation and maintenance of ANG facilities are provided through an O&M agreement between the Federal government and the various States. Utilities, communications, maintenance, use agreements, and security are supported under the terms of the agreements. The Federal share of the costs of these functions in FY 1970 was \$13.5 million.

ANG CIVIL ENGINEER FLIGHTS

Fiscal Year 1970 saw the reorganization of the ANG Civil

Engineering forces. The CE force at base level was organized as a separate Civil Engineer Flight with a new manning document effective 1 April 1970. In addition to providing the normal base civil engineering support to the parent unit, each ANG CE flight has a 60-man Prime Beef "C" Team that is organized and equipped to provide short notice mobile response ability for special contingency requirements.

These units are also available to accomplish specific projects in support of USAF requirements. In the brief time since their organization, ANG Civil Engineer flights have undertaken the dismantling and packaging of the B-58 shelters at Little Rock and Grissom Air Force Bases. Another project performed for the USAF was the dismantling and packaging of Modulux dormitories at Nellis Air Force Base. These projects, accomplished by ANG CE personnel in a field training status, have effected considerable savings in manpower and dollars to the Air Force.

ANG CIVIL ENGINEERING OBJECTIVES

Recognizing the ANG Civil Engineering Division's responsibility to provide State air units with completely usable and efficient facilities with which to accomplish their mission, a few highlights of the coming year objectives are discussed below.

Upon completion of the first phase of a long-range facility programming objective (identification of facility deficiencies at all ANG bases), the ANG has now moved into a period whereby all installations will be surveyed by NGB professional engineers in coordination with each installation. Through this endeavor complete base facility

master plans are being developed whereby all construction programs will be developed, supported, and accomplished on a more orderly and comprehensive basis. This objective, in addition to developing bases completely responsive to mission requirements, will also lend a more efficient utilization of our O&M, P 449 and P 341 programs.

In an ever increasing objective to provide ANG units with the latest and most complete guidance, ANG Civil Engineering Division is expediting efforts to publish new, updated engineering manuals and regulations. Also, final steps have been taken to complete the Reserve Forces Definitive Drawings and the Reserve Forces Section of AFM 86-4, Standard Facility Requirements. It is anticipated this effort will be accomplished and approved during late FY 1971.

Through a monumental effort, the ANG has obtained OSD recognition of an annual facility construction requirement for the next ten years at \$24 million of new military construction per annum. The Office of the Secretary of Defense has also recognized that our current total Military Construction deficiency is \$272 million, with the balance being satisfied after FY 1980. Although the House Armed Services Committee has stated that the Guard and Reserve forces should be upgraded during this period of time, the ANG must still work harder to obtain Air Force approval of the OSD-recognized Air National Guard facilities deficiency.

Although still in their infancy, the Air National Guard Civil Engineering flights have established themselves as units fully qualified and capable of discharging tasks second to none. The ANG is now studying plans which will not only enhance training, but also provide a variety of tasks that will be interesting, challenging and rewarding for the flights, and beneficial to recipients. These will be jobs for professionals.



APPENDICES



APPENDIX B



APPENDIX A

**Chief of
Division of Militia Affairs 1908-1916
Militia Bureau 1916-1933
National Guard Bureau 1933-Present**

Colonel Erasmus M. Weaver 1908-1911
Brigadier General Robert K. Evans 1911-1912
Major General Albert L. Mills 1912-1916
Major General William A. Mann 1916-1917
Major General Jessie McI. Carter 1917-1918
Brigadier General John W. Heavey (Acting) 1918-1919
Major General Jessie McI. Carter 1919-1921
Major General George C. Rickards 1921-1925
Major General Creed C. Hammond 1925-1929
Colonel Ernest R. Redmond (Acting) 1929-1929
Major General William G. Everson 1929-1931
Major General George E. Leach 1931-1935
Colonel Herold J. Weiler (Acting) 1935-1936
Colonel John F. Williams (Acting) 1936-1936
Major General Albert H. Blanding 1936-1940
Major General John F. Williams 1940-1944
Major General John F. Williams (Acting) 1944-1946
Major General Butler B. Miltonberger 1946-1947
Major General Kenneth F. Cramer 1947-1950
Major General Raymond H. Fleming (Acting) 1950-1951
Major General Raymond H. Fleming 1951-1953
Major General Earl T. Ricks (Acting) 1953-1953
Major General Edgar C. Erickson 1953-1959
Major General Winston P. Wilson (Acting) 1959-1959
Major General Donald W. McGowan 1959-1963
Major General Winston P. Wilson 1963-Present

STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1970

Alabama	.....	Maj. Gen. Alfred C. Harrison
Alaska	.....	Maj. Gen. Conrad F. Necrason
Arizona	.....	Maj. Gen. Jackson Bogle
Arkansas	.....	Maj. Gen. Charles H. Wilson
California	.....	Maj. Gen. Glenn C. Ames
Colorado	.....	Maj. Gen. Joe C. Moffitt
Connecticut	.....	Maj. Gen. E. Donald Walsh
Delaware	.....	Brig. Gen. Clarence E. Atkinson
District of Columbia	Maj. Gen. Charles L. Southward (CG)	
Florida	.....	Maj. Gen. Henry W. McMillan
Georgia	.....	Maj. Gen. George J. Hearn
Hawaii	.....	Maj. Gen. Benjamin J. Webster
Idaho	.....	Maj. Gen. George B. Bennett
Illinois	.....	Maj. Gen. George B. Patton
Indiana	.....	Brig. Gen. John N. Owens
Iowa	.....	Maj. Gen. Joseph G. May
Kansas	.....	Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell
Kentucky	.....	Maj. Gen. Larry C. Dawson
Louisiana	.....	Lt. Gen. David Wade
Maine	.....	Maj. Gen. E. W. Heywood
Maryland	.....	Maj. Gen. Edwin Warfield, III
Massachusetts	.....	Maj. Gen. Timothy J. Regan
Michigan	.....	Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Schnipke
Minnesota	.....	Maj. Gen. Chester J. Moeglein
Mississippi	.....	Maj. Gen. Walter G. Johnson
Missouri	.....	Maj. Gen. Laurence B. Adams, Jr.
Montana	.....	Maj. Gen. John J. Womack
Nebraska	.....	Maj. Gen. Lyle A. Welch
Nevada	.....	Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Edsall
New Hampshire	.....	Maj. Gen. Francis B. McSwiney
New Jersey	.....	Maj. Gen. William R. Sharp (CofS)
New Mexico	.....	Maj. Gen. John P. Jolly
New York	.....	Maj. Gen. A. C. O'Hara (CofS)
North Carolina	.....	Maj. Gen. Ferd L. Davis
North Dakota	.....	Maj. Gen. LaClair A. Melhouse
Ohio	.....	Maj. Gen. Sylvester T. DelCorso
Oklahoma	.....	Maj. Gen. LaVern E. Weber
Oregon	.....	Maj. Gen. Donald N. Anderson
Pennsylvania	.....	Maj. Gen. Richard Snyder
Puerto Rico	.....	Maj. Gen. Alberto A. Pico
Rhode Island	.....	Maj. Gen. Leonard Holland
South Carolina	.....	Maj. Gen. Frank D. Pinckney
South Dakota	.....	Maj. Gen. Duane L. Corning
Tennessee	.....	Maj. Gen. Hugh B. Mott
Texas	.....	Maj. Gen. Ross Ayers
Utah	.....	Maj. Gen. Maurice L. Watts
Vermont	.....	Maj. Gen. Reginald M. Cram
Virginia	.....	Maj. Gen. Paul M. Booth
Washington	.....	Maj. Gen. Howard S. McGee
West Virginia	.....	Brig. Gen. Jack W. Blair
Wisconsin	.....	Maj. Gen. James J. Lison, Jr.
Wyoming	.....	Maj. Gen. John R. Carson

APPENDIX C

UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS

30 June 1970

Alabama	Col. Herman A. Price, Jr.
Alaska	Col. Charles W. Casper
Arizona	Lt. Col. John G. Smith, Jr.
Arkansas	Col. Alton F. Balkman
California	Lt. Col. Connie M. Hobbs
Colorado	Lt. Col. Harold A. Stahl
Connecticut	Col. Milton E. Kaplan
Delaware	Lt. Col. Ignatius DeCicco
District of Columbia	Lt. Col. Leonard Bergstrom
Florida	Col. Albert E. Durrell
Georgia	Lt. Col. George W. Roberts
Hawaii	Lt. Col. John Naumu
Idaho	Lt. Col. Lemuel E. Morrison
Illinois	Col. Thomas B. Bishop
Indiana	Col. Norwood R. Hughes
Iowa	Col. Verris C. Hubbell
Kansas	Col. Dale H. Page
Kentucky	Maj. Willis R. Hodges
Louisiana	Col. Earle C. Provemsal
Maine	Lt. Col. Calvin E. Nichols
Maryland	Lt. Col. Irvin E. Ebaugh
Massachusetts	Col. John F. Kane
Michigan	Col. William M. Peterson
Minnesota	Col. Edward R. Keifer
Mississippi	Col. Sherman B. Anderson
Missouri	Lt. Col. James J. Mayes
Montana	Maj. Peter Tyanich
Nebraska	Maj. Harry A. Dahlgren
Nevada	Lt. Col. Earl A. Edmunds
New Hampshire	Lt. Col. Chester E. Marchut
New Jersey	Lt. Col. Ralph DiNaples
New Mexico	Lt. Col. Robert H. Moser
New York	Col. Donald V. Holsclaw
North Carolina	Col. Thomas B. Longest
North Dakota	Lt. Col. Victor McWilliams
Ohio	Lt. Col. Roger F. Truax
Oklahoma	Lt. Col. William R. Wilson
Oregon	Col. George W. Boyd
Pennsylvania	Lt. Col. Clair J. Stouffer
Puerto Rico	Lt. Col. Tulio Diaz-Ramirez
Rhode Island	Lt. Col. Lynwood F. Hoxsie
South Carolina	Col. James C. Dozier
South Dakota	Maj. Edward P. Rowen
Tennessee	Col. Percy C. Miller
Texas	Col. Vernon M. Schofield
Utah	Col. Morgan G. Higham
Vermont	Col. Burton A. Paquin
Virginia	Lt. Col. Harold S. Price
Washington	Col. Donald K. Jacobson
West Virginia	Col. Frank W. Haught
Wisconsin	Col. Frank X. Mages
Wyoming	Col. George C. Sims



APPENDIX D

PERSONNEL ON DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

30 June 1970

Wilson, Winston P.	Major General, ANGUS, Chief, National Guard Bureau
Greenlief, Francis S.	Major General, ARNGUS, Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau and Director, Army National Guard
Jelinek, Joseph R.	Colonel, ARNGUS, Executive, National Guard Bureau
Hiatt, Dean R.	Lt Colonel, USAF, Assistant Executive and Chief, Office of Administrative Services
Crofoot, Warren R.	Major, ARNGUS, Deputy Chief, Office of Public Affairs
Elliott, James C.	Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Office of Public Affairs
McClanahan, Donald D.	Colonel, ARNGUS, Deputy Chief, Office of Policy and Liaison
Riggs, Sammy	Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Deputy Chief, Office of Technician Personnel
Shimer, William H., Jr.	Colonel, ANGUS, Special Assistant for Equal Opportunity
Smith, Arthur C.	Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Office of Technician Personnel
Snicht, James E.	Major, ANGUS, Chief, Air Program Branch, Office of Technician Personnel
Timm, Waldo E.	Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Office of Policy and Liaison

DIRECTOR, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Greenlief, Francis S., Major General, ARNGUS, Director, Army National Guard and Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau

Ward, Leonard C., Brigadier General, ARNGUS, Deputy Director, Army National Guard

Cowan, Robert D., Colonel, ARNGUS, Executive, Directorate, Army National Guard

Lawrence, Austin R., Lt Colonel, USA, Assistant Executive, Directorate, Army National Guard

Andrews, Donald G., Lt Colonel, USA, Chief, Aviation Branch, Army Organization and Training Division

Atkinson, Larry R., Lt Colonel, USA, Acting Chief, Army Organization and Training Division

Bailey, Rusian B., Lt Colonel, USA, Acting Chief, Training and Air Defense Branch, Army Organization and Training Division

Bax, Giles A., Major, ARNGUS, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Army Organization and Training Division

Berriman, Peter J., Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Army Organization and Training Division

Canfield, Allan R., Major, USA, Personnel Staff Officer, Army Personnel Division

Carlisle, John C., Lt Colonel, USA, Chief, Maintenance and Services Branch, Army Logistics Division

Daniels, John R., Colonel, USA, Army Surgeon

Emory, Virgil F., Major, USA, Maintenance Staff Officer, Maintenance and Services Branch, Army Logistics Division

Finney, Joseph E., Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Facilities Branch, Army Installations Division

Wohlford, R., Lt Colonel, USA, Acting Chief, Army Comptroller Division

Gattis, Floyd D., Colonel, USA, Chief, Army Personnel Division

Hamlin, Frederick, Lt Colonel, USA, Chief, Army Installations Division

Hicks, Earl W., Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Supply Branch, Army Logistics Division

Hupe, Charles E., Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Officers Branch, Army Personnel Division

Larsen, Kenneth G., Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Army Organization and Training Division

Logan, Robert B., Colonel, ARNGUS, Special Assistant for Military Support, ARNG

Montgomery, Kenneth, Major, USA, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Army Organization and Training Division

Oliver, Mahatha M., Lt Colonel, USA, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Army Organization and Training Division

Pillsbury, Hobart B., Colonel, USA, Chief, Army Logistics Division

Taylor, James F. E., Lt Colonel, USA, Chief, Enlisted and Special Activities Branch, Army Personnel Division

Wardlow, Robert, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Logistics Review and Systems Branch, Army Logistics Division

Weall, Robert H., Lt Colonel, USA, Chief, Organization and Mobilization Branch, Army Organization and Training Division

Wheeler, Murray K., Major, USAR, Personnel Staff Officer, Army Personnel Division



DIRECTOR, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Brown, I. G., Major General, ANGUS, Director, Air National Guard

Pesch, John J., Brigadier General, ANGUS, Deputy Director, Air National Guard

Gelet, Joseph A., Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Executive, Directorate Air National Guard

Allen, Merle F., Jr., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Operations and Programs Division

Anderson, Kenneth D., Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Bales, John E., Lt Colonel, USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Bivens, Wayne R., 1Lt, ANGUS, Military Personnel Branch, Air Personnel Division

Brown, Donald L., TSgt, USAF, Manpower and Organization Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Cole, Raymond E., Lt Colonel, Chief, Construction Engineering Branch, Civil Engineering Division

Cooper, Nathan, Colonel, USAF, Office of Air Surgeon

Cotton, James P., Lt Colonel, USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division

Crackel, Robert E., Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Crockett, Woodrow W., Lt Colonel, USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Davis, Donald L., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Logistics Division

Davis, Frank O., Jr., Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Communications, Electronics and Meteorology Division

Deneke, William L., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Civil Engineering Division

Easley, Frank, Colonel, USAF, Chief, Communications, Electronics and Meteorology Division

Eberle, Ralph P., Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Communications, Electronics and Meteorology Division

Esterlin, Francis E., II, Major, USAF, Office of Chief, National Guard Bureau

Ferrara, Thomas G., Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Gagnon, Raymond C., Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Operations, Maintenance and Real Property Branch, Civil Engineering Division

Gainer, Giles W., Major, USAF, Plans and Programs Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Gillett, Arthur J., Major, USAF, Communications, Electronics and Meteorology Division

Glenn, Elmer, Jr., Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division

Hane, Edward P., Major, ANGUS, Communications, Electronics and Meteorology Division

Hiatt, Dean R., Lt Colonel, USAF, Assistant Executive and Chief, Office of Administrative Services

Hoade, Thomas F., Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Huggins, Robert W., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Comptroller Division

Ivers, James H., Lt Colonel, USAF, Plans and Programs Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Joy, Austin F., Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Logistics Division

Keller, Amasa C., Major, ANGUS, Management and Resources Analysis Branch, Comptroller Division

Kern, Larry J., TSgt, USAF, Construction Engineering Branch, Civil Engineering Division

King, Thomas F., Lt Colonel, USAF, Deputy Chief, Personnel Division

Lamb, Thomas J., Lt Colonel, USAF, Manpower and Organization Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Lockyer, Jesse L., Lt Colonel, USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division

Mahler, William S., Major, USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Mark, George S., Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Manpower and Organization Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Marking, Thomas E., Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Military Personnel Branch, Personnel Division

McCarty, Benjamin F., Lt Colonel, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division

Meador, William E., Major, USAF, Chief, Engines and Vehicles Branch, Logistics Division

Miller, Glenn A., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Plans and Programs Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Montplaisir, David E., Major, ANGUS, Chief, Personnel Training Branch, Personnel Division

Murray, Leonard P., Lt Colonel, USAF, Communications, Electronics and Meteorology Division

Nowakowski, Anthony J., Major, USAF, Chief, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division

Piskos, George M., Major, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division

Reed, Sherman S., Lt Colonel, USAF, Personnel Division

Renz, Robert E., Lt Colonel, USAF, Military Personnel Branch, Personnel Division

Rew, Walter C., Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Plans and Programs Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Sandlin, David W., Lt Colonel, USAF, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Logistics Division

Simpson, Richard J., Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Management and Resources Analysis Branch, Comptroller Division

Steadman, Jesse D., Lt Colonel, USAF, Operations, Maintenance and Real Property Branch, Civil Engineering Division

Stephens, Robert G., Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Plans and Programs Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Taylor, Eugene T., Lt Colonel, USAF, Office of Aerospace Safety

Vallenari, Joseph L., Major, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division

Waggener, James S., Major, USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Programs Division

Wheeler, Lewis E., Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Logistics Division

APPENDIX E

TROPHIES AND AWARDS

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Army National Guard Superior Unit Award. This certificate award is presented annually by Chief, National Guard Bureau to Army National Guard units, at the company, battery, troop or detachment level, which have demonstrated a high degree of performance and have been rated "Superior" for the previous training year. Units are required to attain established Department of the Army minimum standards in the measurable areas of personnel strength and qualification, training progression and satisfactory performance in Command Maintenance Management and Annual General Inspections. During training year 1969, a total of 397 Superior Unit Award Certificates were presented to Army National Guard units.

Eisenhower Trophy. This trophy, named in honor of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, is a bronze cup permanently on display in the National Guard Association Memorial in Washington, D. C. Identical cups are awarded each year to the outstanding company-sized unit in each State, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The trophies are rotated annually within each State with the winners receiving replicas for permanent retention. Names of winning units are also inscribed on a parchment folio in the National Guard Association Memorial. During calendar year 1969, a total of 50 Eisenhower Trophies was awarded to Army National Guard units.

The National Guard Award for Efficiency in Maintenance. The National Guard Bureau Award for Efficiency in Maintenance is awarded to the Army National Guard company-sized unit in each State during the fiscal year achieving the best rating in those areas of the Command Maintenance Inspection (CMMI) that pertains directly to unit maintenance of issued equipment. National Guard Bureau certificate award is issued by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to the respective State Adjutant General for presentation to the winning unit at a suitable ceremony during the Annual Training period following the inspection.

The Erickson Trophy. This trophy is named for Major General Edgar C. Erickson who served as Chief of the National Guard Bureau from 1953 to 1959. It is awarded annually to the distinguished graduate of each of the Officer Candidate courses conducted by the U. S. Army Infantry School and the U. S. Army Artillery and Missile School and the distinguished graduate of each of the State Officer Candidate Schools. The original Erickson Trophy, a replica of the "Sons of Liberty" bowl made by Paul Revere, is permanently displayed in the Milton A. Reckord Lounge at the National Guard Association Memorial, Washington, D. C. Each distinguished graduate receives a smaller facsimile of the trophy. Additionally, the names of the recipients are permanently recorded on parchment displayed with the original trophy.

Association of the United States Army Award. This award consists of a plaque awarded to the graduate of each State Officer Candidate School who demonstrates the highest standards of leadership while participating in the program. Leadership criteria for this award is established by each school. The plaques are provided by the Association of the United States Army.

Armor Leadership Award. The Armor Leadership Award is a plaque awarded on an annual basis by the Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command to outstanding Army National Guard tank companies, armored cavalry troops and similar sized units of armor designation. The plaque is rotated within each State until all the inscription spaces provided thereon are filled with the unit designations of the annual winners.

National Guard Association Trophy, Pershing Trophy, and National Guard (State) Trophy. These awards are presented as a result of annual marksmanship qualification competition with assigned individual weapons based on the highest figure of merit attained by Army National Guard units. The National Guard Association Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit of all competing teams. The Pershing Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each Army Area. In calendar year 1969, ARNG units from 41 States entered this competition. The National winner was Battery B, 2d Battalion (105mm) (Towed), 162d Artillery, Puerto Rico Army National Guard. Announcement of winners is made annually in NGB Pamphlet 44-2.

United States Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy for the Outstanding Nike Hercules Battery in ARADCOM. This rotational trophy is awarded at the end of each fiscal year to the outstanding Nike Hercules Battery in ARADCOM. One battery is nominated by each ARADCOM Region (First Region nominates two) to ARADCOM for consideration of this award. The winner is selected by a Headquarters ARADCOM team based on a composite evaluation in the areas of TPI, CMMI and ORE. The winning unit also receives a plaque which remains in its permanent possession, and all nominated units receive a runner-up plaque.

United States Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy for the Outstanding Nike Hercules Firing Battery in Short Notice Annual Practice (SNAP). This rotational trophy is awarded at the end of each fiscal year to the battery receiving the highest score in SNAP during the fiscal year. In FY 1970, Battery B, 4th Battalion (NH), 251st Artillery, California ARNG and Battery C, 4th Battalion (NH), 251st Artillery, California ARNG shared the outstanding Nike Hercules Firing Battery in SNAP Trophy by achieving perfect scores. The winning battery also receives a plaque for permanent possession. The above demonstrated excellence in firing (SNAP) is unprecedented in view of the fact that winning firing batteries are from the same battalion and that perfect scores were achieved in the same fiscal year.

Chief National Guard Bureau Annual Indoor Rifle and Pistol Tournament Trophies and Awards. Marksmanship

competition for these trophies and awards is conducted in three separate indoor .22 caliber rifle and pistol postal matches. The matches are sponsored jointly by Chief, National Guard Bureau and the National Rifle Association of America and consist of Individual Match, Unit (company level) Team Match and Battalion (or equivalent level) Team Match for each weapon. The winning unit team receives the trophy plaque which is rotated annually to subsequent team winners. The names of winning units are permanently inscribed on the plaques. During calendar year 1969, a total of 35 trophy plaques, 29 Certificates of Victory and 569 Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded National Guard individuals and units which participated in these matches. The complete list of winners is published in NGB Pamphlet 44-4.

National Rifle Association (NRA) Tournament Trophy and Awards. The NRA Tournament is conducted under the overall direction of the State Adjutant General utilizing NRA rules. The tournament is conducted in three separate rifle postal matches utilizing the .22 caliber rifle. The purpose of this competition is to encourage the formulation of competitive small-bore competition between leagues formed within National Guard units with the winning team in each league eligible to compete for the National Rifle Association Trophy. This trophy is awarded annually to the National Guard team attaining the highest score in all the States, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia in .22 caliber rifle postal matches. The 1969 National winning team was Company A, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry of the Minnesota Army National Guard. The National high individual scorer was Staff Sergeant James Bruns, 114th Fighter Group, South Dakota Air National Guard. During calendar year 1969, a total of 31 Gold, Silver, and Bronze medals was presented by Chief National Guard Bureau to the National and Army Area winning teams. Announcement of winners is made annually in NGB Pamphlet 44-2.



AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Spaatz Trophy. This trophy, named for General Carl Spaatz, former Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, is awarded by the National Guard Association each year to the most outstanding Air National Guard flying group. It remains in permanent possession of the winning unit. Units are judged on the basis of their tactical, technical, administrative and logistical efficiency. The trophy is a large silver globe on a silver base. The Fiscal Year 1969 winner was the 130th Special Operations Group, West Virginia ANG.

Winston P. Wilson Trophy. This trophy is named for Major General Winston P. Wilson, Chief, National Guard Bureau. This trophy is a large silver urn, surmounted by an American Eagle and engraved with the inscription: "The Winston P. Wilson Trophy awarded for year-round excellence in the performance of the ANG All-Weather Defense Mission." The Fiscal Year 1969 trophy was awarded to the 124th Fighter Group, Idaho ANG.

Air Force Association Outstanding Unit Trophy. This trophy is awarded yearly on a rotating basis to the most outstanding Air National Guard flying group. The trophy is a large bowl upon which is engraved the name of each winning unit. The Fiscal Year 1969 winner was the 130th Special Operations Group, West Virginia ANG.

The National Guard Association Plaques (Air). These plaques are awarded by the National Guard Association each year to the ANG ADC, ANG/MAC, ANG/TAC flying group and ANG Communications, Electronic Meteorology (ANG CFM) units adjudged most operationally ready. The criteria used are aircrew readiness, readiness of other than aircrew personnel, operational readiness of aircraft, accident rates and flying safety programs. Winning units were the following:

Category	Unit	State
ANG ADC	124th Fighter Group	Idaho ANG
ANG MAC	118th Military Airlift Group	Tennessee ANG
ANG TAC	130th Special Operations Group	West Virginia ANG
ANG CFM	117th Tactical Reconnaissance Group	Georgia ANG

Air Force Association Outstanding Airman Award. This award, an engraved bronze plaque, is presented by the Air Force Association each year to the most outstanding Air National Guard airman, and remains his permanent possession. The winner of the 1970 award was Staff Sergeant Henry C. Frisby, 111th Communications Flight, Pennsylvania ANG.

Earl T. Ricks Trophy. The Ricks Trophy is awarded by the Air Force Association to an outstanding Air National Guard flying group. The selection is based on the most significant achievement by an aircrew member or aircrew coping with an inflight emergency during the year. The trophy is a large silver replica of the Washington Monument, surmounted by a bronze jet airplane on a silver base. Metal casts replicas of the trophy are retained permanently by the winning unit and aircrew. The 1969 recipient of the trophy will be announced in late September 1970.

McCallister Trophy. The name of a much admired Air National Guard commander is perpetuated in this trophy which is presented each year to the most outstanding ANG C-97 equipped Air National Guard flying group. Named for the late Colonel David F. McCallister, killed in the crash of a T-33 jet trainer in 1961, the trophy is a seven foot long model of a C-97 Boeing "Stratocruiser" flown by four Air National Guard flying groups. The Award is rotated annually on the basis of tactical, technical, administrative, and logistical effectiveness. The 1969 winner was the 133d Military Airlift Group, Minnesota ANG.

APPENDIX F

REVISIONS, CHANGES AND NEW REGULATIONS PUBLISHED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1970

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Automatic Data Processing

NGB PAM 18-1/ANGP 171-01 (PCAM Utilization). This change establishes the procedures to be used for the preparation and submission of Punch Card Accounting Machine (PCAM) Utilization Reports.

Aviation

NGR 95-2 (Ferrying of Aircraft by Army National Guard Personnel). This revision provides procedures for ordering personnel of the Army National Guard to full time training duty in State status in accordance with Section 502 (f) of Title 32, USC, in lieu of active duty in Federal status in accordance with section 672 (d) of Title 10, USC, for the purpose of ferrying aircraft.

NGR 95-3 (Utilization of Additional Flight Training Periods for ARNG Aviator and Crew Members). This regulation has been revised in accordance with the changes in organizational concept in NGR 95 and indicates the responsibilities of the State aviation officer, the Army Aviation Support Facility and Flight Activity Commanders. It also includes a provision to require that a designated officer (aviator) and required maintenance technicians are on duty to support all scheduled flight training periods.

Federal Property

NGB PAM 74-2 (Army National Guard Program) is changed to indicate the requirement factors for providing funding in support of opening, operating and closing costs at State field training sites, based upon actual requirements.

NGR 75-2-2 (Supply and Accounting Procedures for the Office of USPFO) has been updated to make minor changes and clarifications.

NGR PAM 75-2-2 (Mechanized Supply and Accounting Procedures for the Office of the USPFO) was changed to update and make minor corrections and clarifications.

NGR 75-2-3 (Supply and Accounting Procedures for TOE/TDA Units, Organizations, or Activities) was updated to make minor clarifications.

NGR 75-3 (Care and Safeguarding). This change corrects a discrepancy in the regulation by prescribing the measures to be taken to make the 12-gauge riot shotgun unusable.

NGR 75-10 (Logistics Management Report (RCS ARNGB-22)), supersedes NGR 75-10, 14 May 1964 and implements a revised NGB PAM 75-10-1. This pamphlet establishes a uniform procedure for the accumulation, summarization, preparation and submission of accumulative financial data



to support budget requirements and reporting inventory of stocks on hand.

Financial Administration

NGB PAMS 50-2 and 50-3 (Quarterly Review of State Operating Budget and Formulation of State Operating Budget) were revised to provide a standardization in submission of Quarterly Review of State Operating Budgets by all States, and to provide continuity with NGB PAM 50-6.

NGB 50-5 (Report of Man-Year and Personnel Costs for ARNG Technicians) instructs States on personnel data required at the end of each fiscal year.

NGB PAM 50-6 (Army National Guard Management Structure) replaces annual management structure published at the first of each fiscal year in Budget and Funding Instructions letter.

NGB PAM 58-1 (Military Pay Voucher System Army National Guard) is changed to provide procedures for use of Social Security Account Number as personnel identifier in lieu of military service number, and makes certain other minor provisions regarding the Military Pay Voucher System.

Military Personnel

NGR 11-1 (Army National Guard Cost Reduction Program) establishes an Army National Guard Cost Reduction Program and implements the provisions of AR 11-20 in the Army National Guard.

NGR 20 (Federal Recognition and Related Activities) was revised to include the Hollingsworth Board recommendations which were approved by the Chief of Staff.

NGR 24 (Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs) was revised to delete a requirement for submission of assurance of compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This revision also includes instructions for use, completion, and submission of NGB Forms 26 and 27 which have been designed for use by the States for annual and semi-annual reports.

NGR 25-4 (Personnel Record) has been updated to delete reference to service numbers and to provide information pertaining to use of the Social Security Account Number in lieu thereof.

NGR 25-6 (Promotions and Reductions) has been revised to (1) provide for reduction to pay grade E-3, of individuals ordered to initial active duty in pay grade E-4 or higher. This change is in concurrence with recent change to AR 140-158 for the Army Reserve; (2) authorize the promotion authority in lieu of the State adjutant general waivers on MOS tests, as required; and (3) provide for promotion of an individual who holds an MOS which has not been scheduled for testing and those who have been awarded an MOS by completion of a service school, or are honor graduates from leadership courses of instruction.

Military Publications

NGB PAM 2-1-1 (Index of National Guard Bureau Publications). This pamphlet is updated annually.

NGB PAM 2-2-1 (Administrative Guidance for Army National Guard) was updated to make minor administrative changes and clarifications.

Military Security

NGR 34 (Safeguarding Defense Information) has been updated in accordance with AR 380-5.

Records Management

NGR 3 (Maintenance and Disposition of Records) has been updated in accordance with current DA publications.

Reports

NGR 56-1 (Command and Control Reporting System, Army National Guard) implements the provisions of AR 525-10 and specifically provides the reporting requirements for the Army National Guard in order to support the requirement of the Department of the Army.

NGR 57-2 (Army National Guard Reports Control System) established a Reports Control System for the Army National Guard, and prescribed procedures for controlling, supervising and coordinating reports between the Army National Guard and the defense activities.

Supplies and Equipment

NGR 71 (Reporting and Disposal of Excesses) has been updated to correct printer's errors and make minor changes.



NGR 72-1 (Supply Discipline) provides NGB objectives, guidance, and responsibilities for the establishment and conduct of the Command Supply Discipline Program for the Army National Guard as required by AR 700-87.

NGR 76 (Responsibilities and Operations). This change (1) aligns Army National Guard procedures for requesting depot maintenance support with DA and AMC procedures; (2) provides for an annual report of depot level overhaul/repair candidates; and (3) prescribes NGB policy for support of items of organizational clothing and equipment.

Technicians

NGR 51 (Army and Air National Guard) was revised to (1) delete requirements that State publication implementing the technician program be forwarded to NGB before publication; (2) announce that CNGB is advisor to Army Chief of Staff and Air Force Chief of Staff on NGB matters, and exercises such authority as may be delegated by the Secretaries concerned; (3) add ARNG and ANG regulatory media; (4) provide that uniform allowance is not authorized; (5) provide more definite guidance on temporary and indefinite employment and authorizes employment of temporary technicians in the excepted service; (6) provide that all technicians, competitive and excepted, must serve a one-year probationary period; (7) prescribe rules and procedures for temporary duty; (8) define compensatory time off and equivocate to leave status insofar as utilization is concerned; (9) authorize performance of active or inactive military duty during compensatory time off; and (10) make minor changes.

NGB PAM 51-1 (Manning Criteria, Army National Guard Technicians) was changed to implement new concepts and provide required support of the ARNG Aviation Program.

NGB PAM 51-2 (Job Descriptions for Personnel in the ARNG Technician Program). This change contains some new job descriptions, and makes minor changes.

NGB PAM 51-4 (Performance Data-Army National Guard) is changed to provide keypunch instructions for preparation of the maintenance performance data annual summary report, and to make minor corrections.

Training

NGR 44-1 (Training Program). This regulation was revised to include two additional objectives to further clarify the overall NGB Competitive Marksmanship Program; authorize equivalent training when a scheduled NGB Competitive Marksmanship event occurs on the same date as the conduct of a scheduled unit training assembly; and define the mission of the National Guard Marksmanship Training Unit.

NGR 44-2 (Program for Army National Guard) provides selection criteria guidance to insure that the outstanding ARNG tank companies/armored cavalry troops will be selected by the respective State adjutant general and not, as specified in AR 672-73, by the Commander of the major unit concerned. This change also contains additional provisions to amplify current DA policy governing exemptions from qualification requirement for certain individ-

uals as outlined in AR 622-5 and for those personnel with over 15 years total service, as prescribed in paragraph 3d, App XVII, Annex AA CON REG 350-1; and provides correction to reports control number.

NGB PAM 45-3 (On-Site Air Defense Units). Changes year-round annual training from a calendar year to a fiscal year, and incorporates SNAP as part of the 15 days annual training except for units recalled to SNAP during the fiscal year.

NGB PAM 45-4 (Administrative Instructions) was updated to make minor changes.

Trophies and Awards

NGB PAM 44-2 (National Guard Association Trophy, The Pershing Trophy National Guard (State) Trophy). This pamphlet announces the official winners of the aforementioned trophies for calendar year 1969.

NGB PAM 44-3 (National Rifle Association Indoor Rifle Tournament). This pamphlet announces the official winners of the National Rifle Association Indoor Rifle Tournament for the calendar year 1969.

NGB PAM 44-4 (The Chief of the National Guard Bureau's Trophies Indoor Rifle Matches, Postal). This pamphlet announces the winners of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau's Trophies (Indoor Rifle and Pistol Matches, Postal), for the year ending 30 May 1969.

NGB PAM 44-6 (The Eisenhower Trophy). This pamphlet announces the winners of the Eisenhower Trophy for calendar year 1969.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Automatic Data Processing Systems and Procedures

ANGM 171-12 (Base Level PCAM Procedures-Air National Guard Flight Management Data System). Change 1, dated 1 July 1969, was revised to include AUTODIN transmission instructions for those activities having access to AUTODIN facilities. It also adds the ANG Aircraft Inventory Card format. Change 2, dated 4 March 1970, replaces Chapters 7 and 17 in their entirety and changes special instructions under field description "Hours Possessed."

ANGM 171-14 (Base Level PCAM Procedures Logistics and Transportation). This manual, dated 27 February 1970, has been designed to provide a single source for all punched card counting machine procedures required by the Air National Guard.

Personnel

ANGM 30-3 (Air National Guard Mechanized Personnel Procedures). This manual, dated 31 March 1970, contains procedures for operation of the current ANG personnel data system. It incorporates the expanded airman and revised officer data bases implemented 1 July 1969, and incorporates minor systems changes for smoother operation. PTF's have been revised to reflect current requirements for management purposes.

Training

ANGM 50-01 (Air National Guard). This manual, dated 27 March 1970, supersedes ANGR 50-01, 17 May 1968; ANGR 50-02, 12 December 1966; ANGR 50-03, 9 February 1968; and ANGR 50-09, 24 March 1967. It prescribes the types of training and duty that may be performed by members of the Air National Guard and it updates and includes the provisions of regulations that it supersedes.

Officer Personnel

ANGR 36-01 (Federal Recognition of General Officer Appointment or Promotion in the ANG and Appointment or Promotion as a Reserve of the Air Force). The revision dated 31 July 1969 deletes the requirement for extending temporary Federal recognition to general officers; delays Federal recognition, with concurrent Reserve of the Air Force appointment, until Senate confirmation has been received; and includes the mandatory requirement for successfully completing AWC or ICAF for promotion eligibility, effective 1 July 1969.

ANGR 36-03 (Federal Recognition Boards for Appointment or Promotion in the Air National Guard). The revision dated 15 October 1969 supersedes ANGR 36-03, 4 March 1959. This regulation provides for appointment and composition of Federal Recognition Boards and outlines procedures for conducting such Boards for the purpose of determining qualifications of persons for appointment or promotion in Air National Guard and as a Reserve of the Air Force. It also provides for the extension of temporary Federal recognition as appropriate. This revision implements 32 USC 307 and 308.

ANGR 36-04 (Federal Recognition of Promotion in the Air National Guard and Promotion as a Reserve of the Air Force). The 24 November 1969 revision supersedes ANGR 36-04, 1 November 1956. Major changes to this regulation provide for the unit vacancy promotion of second lieutenants upon completion of 1½ years of promotion service, reduces the 4-year promotion service in current grade of lieutenant colonel to 3 years for promotion consideration to colonel, and establishes the National Guard Bureau Review Board for the selection of best qualified individuals for unit vacancy promotions to major and lieutenant colonel within quotas.



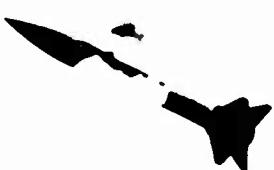


Flying Training

ANGR 51-54 (C-54 Aircrew Training). This regulation was established to supplement the training requirements of AFM 51-54, where appropriate. Prerequisites are set so that aircrews have some standards to meet prior to carrying passengers or assuming 1P duties. AFM 51-54 is applicable and is being used by those units assigned C-54 support aircraft. No gaining command has a supplement appropriate to the needs of the ANG; therefore, this ANGR is essential to furnish direction to the units.

Schools

ANGR 53-03 (Air National Guard Officer Education Program). The 13 October 1969 revision supersedes ANGR 53-03, 25 October 1968. This regulation establishes a program of progressive education for officers of the Air National Guard. The revision reinstates the Air National Guard Preparatory Correspondence Course and requires that Volume I of the course be completed prior to commissioning.



Operations

ANGR 55-010 (Command and Control). Under date of 5 December 1969, this regulation was revised and prescribes responsibilities, requirements, and procedures for control of all Air National Guard Flying operations. Change 1 clarifies the intent of the regulation (which stipulated that flying supervisors had to be Air technicians in the absence of the unit commander or operations officer) and specifies that in the absence of the unit commander or operations officer, a highly qualified aircrew member designated by the base detachment commander shall be on duty to supervise flying.

Flying

ANGR 60-01 (Flight Management). The revision dated 29 January 1970 superseded ANGR 60-02, 21 October 1968, ANGR 60-01, 9 February 1968, and ANGR 60-07, 26 January 1967. This regulation implements and modifies the provisions of AFM 60-1 for the Air National Guard. It also includes the provisions of ANGR 60-02 pertaining to the flying of ANG aircraft by USAF rated personnel and of ANGR 60-7 pertaining to maximum flight duty periods. It adds a provision for notifying the Chief, National Guard Bureau, of aircrew members who fail to meet requirements prescribed in AFM 60-1.

Military Airlift

ANGR 76-6 (Authorized Traffic on Air National Guard Aircraft). This change adds the provision for permitting wives of governors, lieutenant governors, and State adjutants general to travel aboard Air National Guard aircraft when such travel is in connection with official business.

Budget

ANGR 172-01 (Financial Management) was changed to expand the ANG Civilian Personnel Cost Analysis to provide additional information regarding cost of benefits and premium pay. The method of reporting has been changed to cover even pay periods based on 260 compensable days. This method standardizes civilian personnel cost data throughout the Air National Guard.

Information Activities

ANGR 190-21 (Air National Guard Band) makes the provisions of AFR 190-21 applicable to the Air National Guard and prescribes additional instructions for the annual training of Air National Guard and Air Force Bands.

JOINT PUBLICATIONS

United States Property and Fiscal Officer

NGB PAM 16-1/ANGP 11-02 (Duties and Responsibilities). Change provides for the appointment of the Chief of Supply and Services who will be designated assistant USPFO for Air (Property).

APPENDIX G

ARMY TABLES



TABLE 1—ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH
FY 1951-1970

Aggregate	Year End		Average			Net Change			
	Officer	Enlisted	Aggregate	Officer	Enlisted	Aggregate	Officer	Enlisted	
1951.....	226,785	24,142	202,643	257,532	26,155	231,377	-99,610	-6,574	-93,036
1956.....	404,403	34,899	369,504	380,242	34,550	345,692	46,162	234	45,928
1961.....	393,807	36,245	357,562	402,925	36,584	366,341	-7,958	-897	-7,061
1966.....	420,924	33,764	387,160	409,052	34,453	374,599	41,939	-589	42,528
1967.....	418,074	33,880	384,194	418,786	34,523	384,263	-2,850	116	-2,966
1968.....	389,182	31,938	357,244	411,419	34,019	377,400	-28,892	-1,942	-26,950
1969.....	388,954*	30,432	358,522	388,942	31,838	357,104	-228	-1,506	-1,278
1970.....	409,192	29,391	379,801	392,388	30,146	362,242	20,238	-1,692	21,279

*Excludes 12,234 mobilized in May 1968

TABLE 2—STATUS OF ARNG OFFICER ADVISORS
AS OF 30 JUNE 1970

	Authorized	Present for duty on 30 Jun 1969	Present for duty on 30 Jun 1970	% of Advisors Present for duty 30 Jun 1970
Senior Army Advisor	52	50	52	100.0
Aviation	54	55	42	77.8
Emer Op Hq.....	19	18	19	100.0
Special Forces.....	10	3	7	70.0
Infantry.....	181	122	147	81.2
Armor	90	50	54	60.0
Field Artillery	132	98	96	72.7
Air Defense	18	20	21	116.7
Engineer	80	53	57	71.3
Signal	49	29	39	79.6
Quartermaster	16	9	16	100.0
Transportation	40	22	17	42.5
Medical	29	0	0	0.0
Military Police	39	7	10	25.6
Ordnance	50	24	26	52.0
Military Intel	0	1	1	0.0
TOTALS	859*	561	604*	70.3

*Totals exclude 36 Administrative and 4 WAC officers

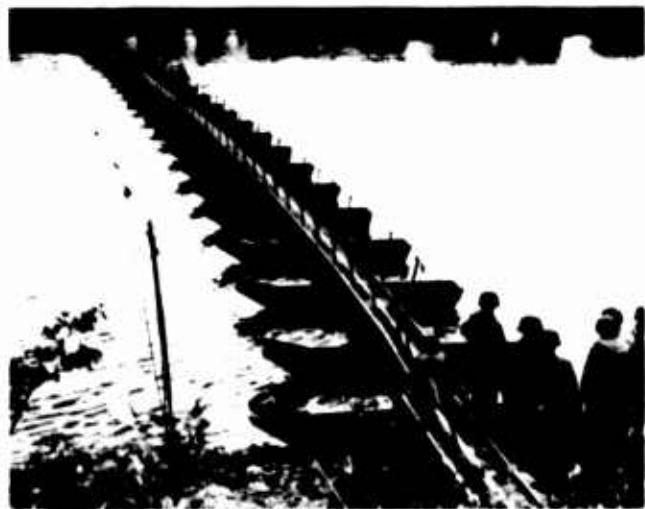


TABLE 3—ARNG OVERSTRENGTH

	COL	LTC	MAJ	CPT	LT	WO	TOTAL
30 June 1969	23	83	308	372	558	392	1,736
30 June 1970	17	44	182	170	258	395	1,066

TABLE 4—SOURCES OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS

	FY 1969	FY 1970
Officer Candidate Schools	1,913	3,242
Regular	(18)	(75)
Special	(141)	(328)
State	(1,754)	(2,839)
Former Officers and Others	269	371
TOTAL	2,182	3,613

TABLE 5—RESERVE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT (ROPA)

Results of FY 1969 and FY 1970 selection boards which considered officers for promotion under the mandatory provisions of ROPA are shown below:

FY 1969

Grade	Number Considered	Number Selected	Percent Selected
1LT to CPT	727	480	66%
CPT to MAJ	1,478	740	50%
MAJ to LTC	461	336	73%
LTC to COL	769	240	31%

FY 1970

Grade	Number Considered	Number Selected	Percent Selected
1LT to CPT	672	489	73%
CPT to MAJ	1,267	735	58%
MAJ to LTC	351	248	71%
LTC to COL	755	236	31%

TABLE 6—ENLISTED PERSONNEL PROCUREMENT FY 1970

Enlisted in FY 1970 to take ADT	104,464
Veterans	2,522
Obligors	6,576
Transferred from Inactive National Guard	683
Enlisted from other Reserve Forces	4,944
Reenlistments	3,179
Total Gains	122,368
Total Losses	101,089

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY (MOS) TESTS

Fiscal Year 1970

	AUGUST 1969				NOVEMBER 1969				FEBRUARY 1970			
	PASSED		FAILED		PASSED		FAILED		PASSED		FAILED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tactical Operations	14,744	89.0	1,831	11.0	13,950	94.2	857	5.8	6,419	86.0	1,047	14.0
Missile and Fire Control												
Electronic Maintenance	...		NONE TESTED		45	27.4	119	72.6	343	78.0	97	22.0
General Electronic												
Maintenance	660	66.3	335	33.7	3,280	94.0	209	6.0	1,239	68.2	578	31.8
Precision Maintenance	454	81.8	101	18.2	249	69.7	108	30.3	432	68.9	195	31.1
Auxiliary Services	413	90.6	43	9.4	963	86.1	156	13.9	341	84.8	61	15.2
Motors	4,282	85.1	752	14.9	2,223	89.6	258	10.4	2,764	92.5	223	7.5
Clerical	3,393	70.7	1,408	29.3	1,180	70.4	496	29.6	4,442	87.3	645	12.7
Graphics	32	60.4	21	39.6	NONE TESTED				917	84.4	169	15.6
General Technical	5,399	93.7	365	6.3	138	61.1	88	38.9	3,623	68.9	1,635	31.1
Special Assignments	...		NONE TESTED		1,644	75.7	528	24.3	383	59.3	263	40.7
TOTAL	29,377	85.8	4,856	14.2	23,672	89.4	2,819	10.6	20,903	81.0	4,913	19.0

TABLE 8—LINE OF DUTY DETERMINATIONS ARNG

TYPE OF ACTION

Formal Investigations (other than death)	608
In Line of Duty	515
Not In Line of Duty - Not Misconduct	73
Not In Line of Duty - Misconduct	20
Death Cases (no determination made)	36
Informal Investigations	2,682
TOTAL	3,326



TABLE 9—30 JUNE 1970 ARNG TROOP BASIS

5 Infantry Divisions

26th Infantry Division, with Headquarters in Massachusetts and Brigades in Massachusetts and Connecticut

28th Infantry Division, with Headquarters in Pennsylvania and Brigades in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia

38th Infantry Division with Headquarters in Indiana and Brigades in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan

42d Infantry Division, with Headquarters in New York and Brigades in New York and Pennsylvania

47th Infantry Division, with Headquarters in Minnesota, and Brigades in Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois

1 Infantry Division (Mechanized)

30th Infantry Division, with Headquarters in North Carolina, and Brigades in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia

2 Armored Divisions

30th Armored Division, with Headquarters in Tennessee and Brigades in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi

50th Armored Division, with Headquarters in New Jersey and Brigades in New Jersey, New York, and Vermont

14 Infantry Brigades (Sep)

2 Infantry Brigades (Mech) (Sep)

1 Airborne Brigade (Sep)

1 Armored Brigade (Sep)

- 1 Air Defense Artillery Brigade, HHB
- 2 Corps Artillery, HHB
- 2 Engineer Brigades, HHC
- 1 Support Brigade, HHC
- 2 Military Police Brigades, HHD
- 1 Signal Command
- 1 Transportation Corps (Motor Transport), HHC
- 4 Armored Cavalry Regiments
- 2 Armored Cavalry Squadrons
- 13 Tank Battalions (Sep)
- 10 Infantry Battalions & Infantry Battalions (Mech) (Sep)
- 2 Scout Battalions
- 12 Nike-Hercules (On-Site), Air Defense Battalions
- 3 Nike-Hercules (On-Site), Air Defense Batteries
- 10 Automatic Weapons, Self-Propelled, Battalions
- 53 Field Artillery Battalions
- 62 Combat Support Battalions (40 EN, 13 SC, 9 MP)
- 131 Battalion Headquarters & Headquarters Detachments
- 2 Special Forces Groups (2 Gp Hq, 11 SF Co, 2 SC Co)
- 52 State Headquarters & Headquarters Detachments
- 24 Emergency Operations Headquarters
- 68 Headquarters Units (Group HHC and Field Depots)
- 15 Hospitals
- 640 Separate Companies and Detachment Sized Units

TABLE 10—RESULTS OF 55 ANNUAL GENERAL INSPECTIONS

(14 HNB—41 Btrys)

Superior	Excellent	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
41	12	2	0
75%	22%	3%	N/A

RESULTS OF 40 COMMAND MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT INSPECTIONS

96%-95%	95%-90%	90%-85%	85%-84%
3	15	19	3
7.5%	37.5%	47.5%	7.5%

RESULTS OF 42 SHORT NOTICE ANNUAL PRACTICE EVALUATIONS (SNAP)

100%	2 (5%)	90%-85%.....	5 (12%)
100%-99%	4 (10%)	85%-80%.....	2 (5%)
99%-95%	11 (26%)	80%-75%.....	0 N/A
95%-90%	17 (40%)	73.9%.....	1 (2%)*

*Unit was recalled as part of 5% retest and scored 98.9%.

RESULTS OF 65 OPERATIONAL READINESS EVALUATIONS (ORE)

FULLY COMBAT READY (1)	COMBAT READY (2)	NOT COMBAT READY (3)
*14 units	35 units	**16 units
22%	54%	25%

(1) all equipment fully operational

(2) some equipment limited capability

(3) major item of equipment out of action

*Includes 1 unit rated 100%

**all units were reinspected after required repairs were completed and were rated Combat Ready.

TABLE 11—ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AVIATOR STRENGTH

FY 1959-FY 1970

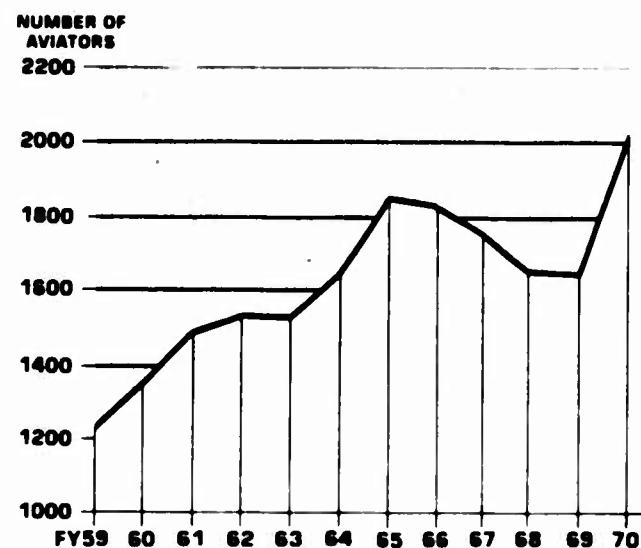


TABLE 12—ARNG AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT RATE

FY 1962-FY 1970

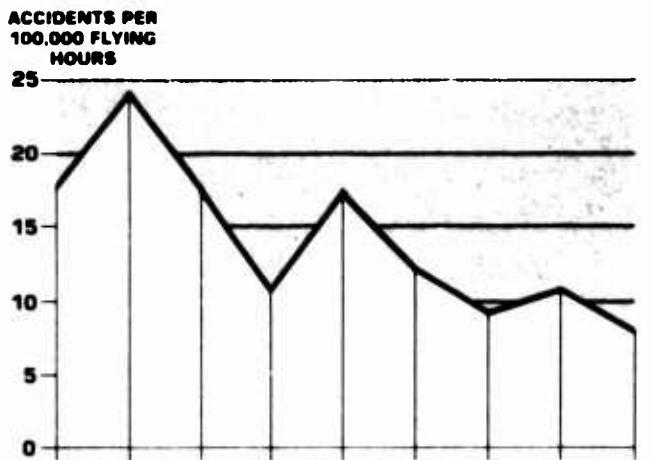


TABLE 13

DA Standard
■ Availability

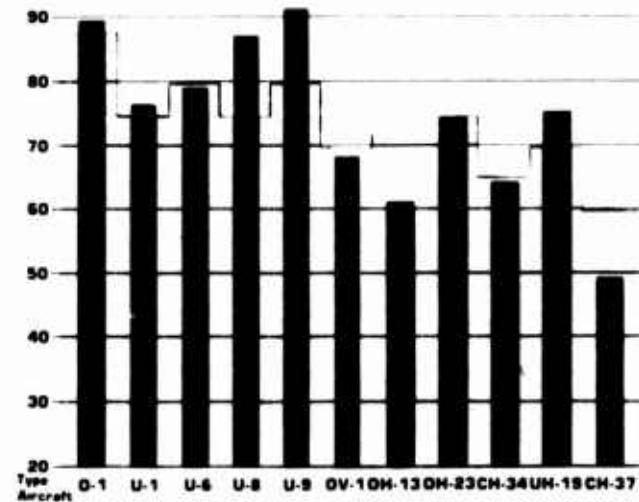
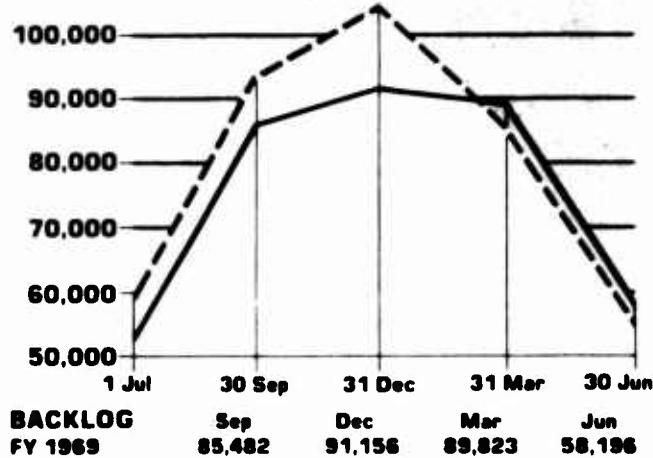


TABLE 14

Workers

110,000



BACKLOG

FY 1969

FY 1970

Sep

93,853

Dec

100,466

Mar

89,823

Jun

58,196

55,978

**TABLE 15—TOTAL FACILITIES NEEDED
TO ADEQUATELY HOUSE AND
TRAIN ARNG**

(and for which National Guard Bureau has construction responsibility)

Armory	2,774
Nonarmory	2,200
State Camps	55
Inactive Army Camps.....	3

**TABLE 16—CONSTRUCTION
REQUIREMENTS AND COSTS**

(Includes new construction, additions, and alterations)

(\$ Millions)

Armory	834	180.8
Nonarmory	294	42.9
State Camps	17	28.1
Active Army Camps	0	0
Inactive Army Camps.....	3	24.6
Planning & Minor Construction		22.9

299.3



TABLE 17 – FEDERALLY OPERATED INSTALLATIONS

ALABAMA	ILLINOIS	PENNSYLVANIA
Fort McClellan	Savanna Ordnance Depot	IGMR
Maxwell Air Force Base	Illinois Defense Missile Sites	Pennsylvania Defense Missile Sites
Pier Lima, Mobile	Granite City Army Depot	New Cumberland Army Depot
Anniston Army Depot		Tobyhanna Signal Depot
ALASKA	KANSAS	PUERTO RICO
Fort Greely	Fort Riley	Rodriques Army Hospital
Army Patrol Route	Schilling Technical Institute	
Wainwright Maneuver Area		
Fort Richardson		
ARIZONA	KENTUCKY	RHODE ISLAND
Fort Huachuca	Fort Campbell	Rhode Island Defense Missile Sites
Yuma Proving Grounds	Fort Knox	
Tucson		
ARKANSAS	LOUISIANA	SOUTH CAROLINA
Fort Chaffee	England Air Force Base	McEntire Air National Guard Base
CALIFORNIA	MARYLAND	TENNESSEE
Camp Roberts	Fort Meade	McGhee-Tyson Field
Sacramento Army Depot	Fort Holabird	
Sharpe Army Depot	Maryland Defense Missile Sites	TEXAS
Fort Irwin	Pikesville Military Reservation	Fort Bliss
Fort Ord		Fort Hood
Defense Missile Sites		Red River Army Depot
Fort McArthur	MASSACHUSETTS	Texas Defense Missile Sites
Hunter Liggett Military Reservation	Camp Edwards	Brook Army Hospital
Travis Air Force Base	Fort Devens	
29 Palms USMC Station	Massachusetts Defense Missile Sites	UTAH
COLORADO		Tooele Army Depot
Fort Carson	MICHIGAN	Fort Douglas
Fitzsimmons General Hospital	Michigan Defense Missile Sites	VERMONT
CONNECTICUT	Battle Creek	Underhill Range
Connecticut Defense Missile Sites		VIRGINIA
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	MISSOURI	Camp A. P. Hill
Fort McNair	Fort Leonard Wood	Camp Pickett
GEORGIA	NEW JERSEY	Fort Belvoir
Atlantic Army Depot	New Jersey Defense Missile Sites	Fort Eustis
Fort Benning		Fort Lee
Fort Gordon		Virginia Defense Missile Sites
HAWAII	NEW YORK	WASHINGTON
Honolulu Defense Missile Sites	Camp Drum	Washington Defense Missile Sites
Fort Ruger	New York Defense Missile Sites	Yakima Firing Range
Schofield Barracks		Midway Site
	NORTH CAROLINA	Fort Lewis
	Fort Bragg	
	OHIO	WEST VIRGINIA
	Ohio Defense Missile Sites	Army Bridge Site, Prince
	OKLAHOMA	
	Fort Sill	WISCONSIN
	PANAMA	Camp McCoy
	Fort Sherman	Wisconsin Defense Missile Sites



STATE OPERATED INSTALLATIONS

ALABAMA

Fort Sumpter-Smith
ARNG Base

ALASKA

Camp Carroll

ARIZONA

Phoenix

ARKANSAS

Camp Joseph T. Robinson

CALIFORNIA

Camp San Luis Obispo

CONNECTICUT

Camp Dempsey
Trumbull Airport

DELAWARE

Greater Wilmington

Airport

State Armory

State Rifle Range, New
Castle

Bethany Beach

FLORIDA

Camp Blanding

GEORGIA

Fort Stewart

IDAHO

Gowen Field

ILLINOIS

Camp Lincoln

KENTUCKY

Camp Frankfort

LOUISIANA

Camp Beauregard
Camp Villere

MAINE

Camp Keyes

MARYLAND

Gunpowder Target Range

MASSACHUSETTS

Camp Curtis Guild

MICHIGAN

Camp Grayling
Fort Custer

MINNESOTA

Camp Ripley

MISSISSIPPI

Camp Shelby

MISSOURI

Camp Clark
Springfield Armory

MONTANA

Fort William H. Harrison
Deer Lodge

NEBRASKA

Camp Ashland

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Camp King

NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK

Camp Smith

NORTH DAKOTA

Camp Grafton

OHIO

Camp Perry

OKLAHOMA

Camp Gruber

OREGON

Camp Rilea
Camp Withycombs

PUERTO RICO

Salinas Training Area
Camp Tortuguero

RHODE ISLAND

Camp Varnum

SOUTH DAKOTA

Camp Rapid

TEXAS

Camp Mabry

UTAH

Camp W. G. Williams

VERMONT

Camp Johnson

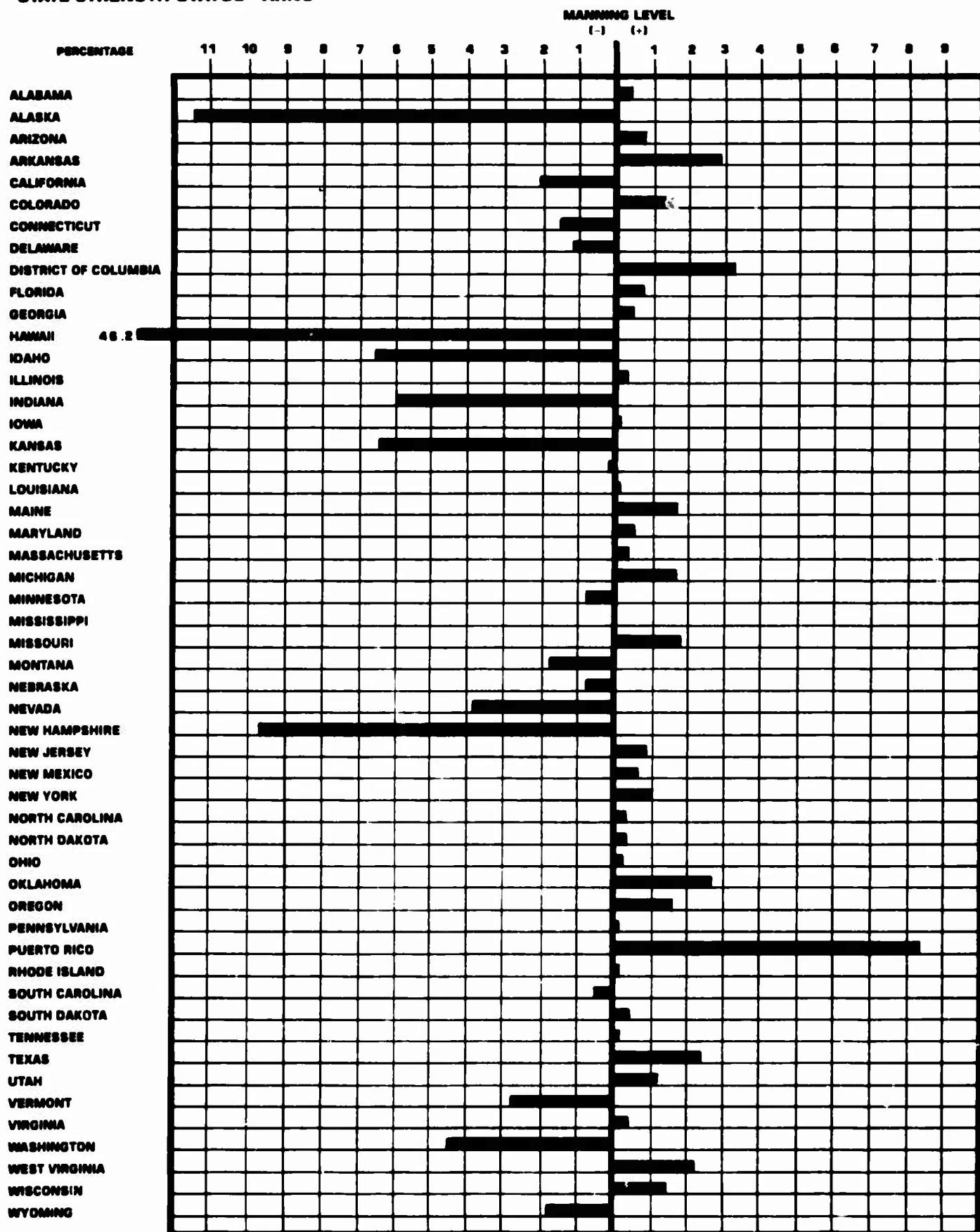
VIRGINIA

SMR Virginia Beach

WASHINGTON

Camp Murray
Indian Island

STATE STRENGTH STATUS - ARNG



APPENDIX H

MOBILIZED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

Total Mobilized Strength: 12,234

STATE & ORGANIZATION	MOBILIZED STRENGTH			DUTY STATION	COMBAT DUTY	HOME STATION	RELEASED FROM ACTIVE DUTY
	Officer	WO	Enlisted				
ALABAMA (32)*							
650th Medical Detachment, Dental	14	0	18	Ft. Campbell, Kentucky	Vietnam	Birmingham	19 Jul 69
CALIFORNIA (967)							
40th Aviation Company	17	9	86	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii		Long Beach	12 Dec 69
1st Squadron, 18th Armored Cavalry	47	6	802	Ft. Lewis, Washington		Burbank	12 Dec 69
FLORIDA (86)							
35th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital	5	0	81	Ft. Benning, Georgia		North Miami	1 Dec 69
HAWAII (2,978)							
HHIC, 29th Infantry Brigade	28	1	159	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii		Honolulu	12 Dec 69
29th Aviation Company, General Support Platoon	5	4	17	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii		Honolulu	
Troop E, 19th Cavalry	5	0	147	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii		Wahiawa	
227th Engineer Company	5	1	172	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii		Honolulu	
29th Support Battalion	42	7	589	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii		Honolulu	
1st Battalion, 487th Artillery	34	4	402	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii		Honolulu	
1st Battalion, 299th Infantry	33	2	628	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii		Wailuku	
2d Battalion, 299th Infantry	33	2	658	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii		Hilo	
IDAHO (815)							
116th Engineer Battalion	37	4	774	Ft. Lewis, Washington	Vietnam	Idaho Falls	5 Sep 69
ILLINOIS (185)							
126th Composite Service Company	5	0	180	Ft. Carson, Colorado	Vietnam	Quincy	19 Aug 69
INDIANA (207)							
Company D, (Ranger), 151st Infantry	10	1	196	Ft. Benning, Georgia	Vietnam	Greenfield	26 Nov 69
IOWA (819)							
2d Battalion, 133d Infantry	38	2	779	Ft. Carson, Colorado		Sioux City	12 Dec 69
KANSAS (3,589)							
HHIC, 69th Infantry Brigade	33	2	183	Ft. Carson, Colorado		Topeka	12 Dec 69
169th Aviation Company	16	14	84	Ft. Carson, Colorado		Kansas City	
Troop E, 114th Cavalry	10	0	164	Ft. Carson, Colorado		McPherson	
169th Engineer Company	7	1	195	Ft. Carson, Colorado		Emporia	
169th Support Battalion	57	14	606	Ft. Carson, Colorado		Kansas City	
2d Battalion, 130th Artillery	45	5	422	Ft. Carson, Colorado		Huawatha	
1st Battalion, 137th Infantry	36	2	755	Ft. Carson, Colorado		Wichita	
2d Battalion, 137th Infantry	53	2	718	Ft. Carson, Colorado		Kansas City	
995th Composite Service Maintenance Company, Division, Direct Support	4	3	158	Ft. Hood, Texas		Hays	9 Dec 69
KENTUCKY (545)							
2d Battalion, 138th Artillery	28	1	514	Ft. Hood, Texas	Vietnam	Louisville	20 Oct 69
MASSACHUSETTS (537)							
1st Battalion, 211th Artillery	23	1	511	Ft. Benning, Georgia		New Bedford	12 Dec 69
MISSOURI (117)							
208th Engineer Company, Panel Bridge	2	1	114	Ft. Benning, Georgia		Festus	12 Dec 69
NEW HAMPSHIRE (506)							
3d Battalion, 197th Artillery	26	3	477	Ft. Bragg, North Carolina	Vietnam	Portsmouth	16 Sep 69
NEW JERSEY (162)							
141st Transportation Company	4	1	157	Ft. McClellan, Alabama		Orange	9 Dec 69
RODE ISLAND (386)							
107th Signal Company	7	4	249	Ft. Devens, Massachusetts	Vietnam	East Greenwich	17 Oct 69
115th Military Police Company	5	0	121	West Point, New York		Pawtucket	12 Dec 69
TEXAS (124)							
113th Composite Service Light Maintenance Company	4	1	117	Ft. Sill, Oklahoma		Gatesville	12 Dec 69
VERMONT (179)							
131st Engineer Company, Lt. Equipment	7	1	171	Ft. Belvoir, Virginia	Vietnam	Burlington	12 Sep 69

*State Totals

APPENDIX I

**TABLE 1—AIR NATIONAL GUARD
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED STRENGTH**

	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970
Total	76,410	79,883	83,758	75,261	83,414	89,847
Officers	10,268	10,220	10,566	9,292	10,281	10,872
Airmen	66,142	69,663	73,192	65,969	73,133	78,975

**TABLE 2—OFFICER PROMOTION
ACTIONS**

Unit Vacancy Promotions Effected in FY 1970 to the Grades Indicated:	
Brigadier General to Major General	3
Colonel to Brigadier General	9
Lt Colonel to Colonel	54
Major to Lt Colonel	290
Captain to Major	295
First Lieutenant to Captain	159
Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant	510

TABLE 3—OFFICER PERSONNEL

**Officer Average Age by Grade
30 June 1970**

TOTAL OFFICERS								
Gen	Col	LtCol	Maj	Capt	1Lt	2Lt	W/O	Ave.
51	50	46	39	33	29	26	49	36
TOTAL PILOTS								
Gen	Col	LtCol	Maj	Capt	1Lt	2Lt	Ave.	
Aircrew Jet	50	48	43	37	32	28	26	35
Aircrew Non-Jet	50	49	46	39	33	28	26	38
Oper Supt	51	51	48	38	32	—	—	44
Adm Supt	—	50	47	38	34	—	—	46

TABLE 4—OFFICER FLYING STATUS

1 July 1969 through 30 June 1970

Revalidations of Pilots & Navigators	128
Aeronautical Rating Boards (36)	
Cases Pending	2
Cases Approved	23
Turndowns or Declines	11
Flying Evaluation Boards (18)	
Cases Pending	1
Cases Approved	14
Turndowns or Declines	3

TABLE 5—RATED OFFICERS

	Assigned
Pilots	4071
Navigators and Weapons Systems Officers	871
Flight Surgeons and Air Evacuation	
Medical Officers	168
Flight Nurses	264

**TABLE 6—GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF
PILOTS BY TYPE**

30 June 1970

	Gen	Col	LtCol	Maj	Capt	1Lt	2Lt	Total
Aircrew Jet	23	85	326	584	750	182	135	2085
Aircrew Non-Jet	27	63	313	595	556	107	109	1770
Operational								
Support	10	17	35	48	41	—	—	151
Admin Support	—	16	37	9	3	—	—	65

TABLE 7—OFFICER LONGEVITY

30 June 1970

	Gen	Col	LtCol	Maj	Capt	1Lt	2Lt	W-4	W-3	Ave.
30.4	28.4	25.4	18.5	11.6	6.6	3.6	27.2	26.0	14.9	

**Average Years of Service of Officers on Flying
Status by Grade**

Gen	Col	LtCol	Maj	Capt	1Lt	2Lt	Ave.
29.2	28.1	25.0	17.5	10.6	5.5	3.1	14.7

TABLE 8—ROPA BOARD RESULTS

First Lieutenant to Captain

	Considered	Selected	Deferred
			First
			Second
69-R5 (Non-EAD)	157	155	1
70-1 (EAD)	3	3	0
Captain to Major			
70-R1 (Non-EAD)	363	341	17
70-2 (EAD)	4	4	0
Major to Lt Colonel			
70-R3 (Non-EAD)	171	156	14
70-3 (EAD)	5	5	0
Warrant Officer			
FY 71	42	42	0



TABLE 9—AIRMAN PERSONNEL

**Airman Average Age by Grade
30 June 1970**

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Ave.
46	43	40	35	28	24	22	20	19	26

TABLE 10—AIRMAN LONGEVITY

**30 June 1970
Average Years of Service by Grade**

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Ave.
23.9	21.6	19.2	14.8	7.3	3.9	2.2	.9	.2	6.3

Airmen on Flying Status (Average Years)

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Ave.
24.0	22.0	18.7	14.7	8.7	4.0	2.3	1.4	.1	11.0

**TABLE 11—FY 1970 TRAINING
PROGRAM, ANG**

Training Category	Student Entries	M/D's
Flight	700	104,807
Skill and Professional	3,566	113,340
Recruit	10,453	1,766,540
TOTAL	14,719	1,984,687
Officer Formal ATC Courses	1,757	
Airman Formal ATC Courses	1,355	
Officer Special Training	635	
Airman Special Training	519	
Squadron Officer School	20	
Air Command and Staff College	24	
Air War College	20	
NCO Academies	572	

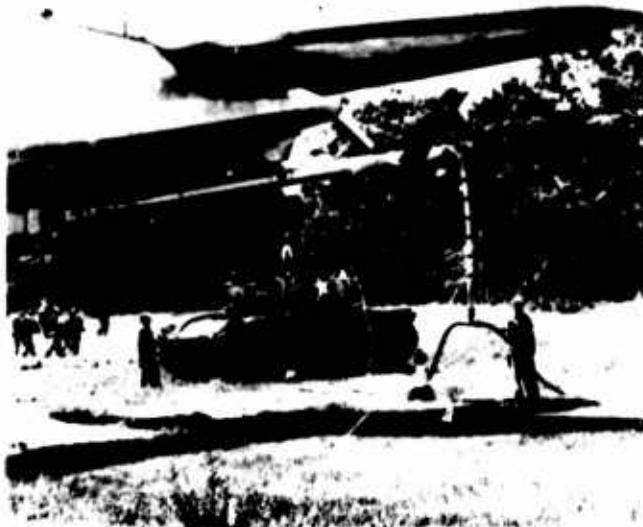
TABLE 12—RECRUIT TRAINING, ANG

	Entries	Completion	In Training 30 June 1970
BMT & OJT	3,532	3,088	1,414
BMT & Tech	6,921	6,538	3,304
TOTAL	10,453	9,626	4,718

**TABLE 13—RESULTS OF CY 1969
OJT PROGRAM, ANG**

Airmen entered into OJT	25,936
Airmen enrolled in Career Development Courses	19,839
SKT/AKT Passing Rate, 3-Level	89.6%
SKT Passing Rate, *5-Level	66.9%
SKT Passing Rate, *7-Level	64.2%
SKT Passing Rate overall (3, *5, and *7 Levels)	79.4%
Airmen upgraded to next higher skill level	19,394
Airmen upgrade percentage rate	42.7%
Skill Level Manning	72.8%

*Effective 1 April 1969, the SKT was deleted as a requirement for 5 and 7 skill level upgrading. SKT pass rate for 5 and 7 levels reflected is for 1 January through March only, CY 1969.





**TABLE 14—AIR NATIONAL GUARD
FORCE STRUCTURE**

30 June 1970

Combat Flying Organizations 526

Command	Wings	Groups	Squadrons	Support	
				Units	Total
ADC, Fighter Interceptor	4	18	18	90	130
TAC, Tactical Fighter	8	25	25	125	183
TAC, Tactical Ftr Trng Gp		1	1	5	7
TAC, Tactical Recon	3	12	12	64	91
TAC, Special Operations		4	4	20	28
TAC, Air Refueling	3	7	7	35	52
TAC, Tac. Electronics Wtr		1	1	5	7
TAC, Tac. Air Support		3	3	12	18
TAC, Tactical Airlift	1	1	2	6	10
Noncombat Flying Organizations					167
MAC, Military Airlift	4	14	14	99	131
MAC, Aeromedical Airlift	1	4	4	20	29
AAC, Tac. Airlift		1	1	5	7
TOTAL	24	91	92	486	693

Communications Units 158

4 Hq Mobile Communications Groups
16 Mobile Communications Squadrons (Contingency)
4 Mobile Communications Squadrons (AFCCP)
5 Mobile Communications Squadrons (BB)
6 Mobile Communications Flights
9 Flight Facility Flights
3 Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons (Fix)
1 Communications Squadron (Spec.)
19 Electronics Installation Squadrons
2 Tactical Control Groups
2 Tactical Control Squadrons (FACP)
4 Tactical Control Squadrons
8 Tactical Control Flights
74 Communications Flights (Spt)
1 Communications Flight (Range Support)

Miscellaneous Units 107

1 Air Base Squadron (Spec.)
1 Civil Engineer Flight
12 Air Force Bands
1 Weather Squadron
1 Field Training Flight
8 Weather Flights (SA)
31 Weather Flights (M/F)
52 State Headquarters (Air)

**TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS IN THE
AIR NATIONAL GUARD** 958



TABLE 15 – ORGANIZATION ACTIONS

ACTIVATIONS

UNIT AND LOCATION ACTIVATION DATE

Des Moines MAP ANG, Iowa	1 August 1969
Hq 132 Tactical Fighter Wing	
Hq 132 Tactical Fighter Group	
124 Tactical Fighter Squadron	
132 Tactical Hospital	
132 Communications Flight (Support)	
Minneapolis/St. Paul IAP, Minnesota	16 August 1969
133 Field Training Flight	
Rosecrans Memorial Airport, St. Joseph, Missouri	6 September 1969
Hq 139 Air Refueling Group	
180 Air Refueling Squadron	
139 Combat Support Squadron	
139 Tactical Dispensary	
Tucson MAP ANG, Arizona	16 September 1969
Hq 162 Tactical Fighter Training Group	
152 Tactical Fighter Training Squadron	
162 Communications Flight (Support)	
Kelly AFB, San Antonio, Texas	16 September 1969
Hq 149 Tactical Fighter Group	
182 Tactical Fighter Squadron	
149 Tactical Dispensary	
149 Communications Flight (Support)	
US Naval Air Station, Brooklyn, New York	17 September 1969
Hq 106 Air Refueling Wing	
Hq 106 Air Refueling Group	
102 Air Refueling Squadron	
106 Combat Support Squadron	
106 Tactical Hospital	
Salt Lake City, Utah	14 November 1969
299 Communications Flight (Range Support)	
Van Nuys ANG Base, California	11 April 1970
Hq 146 Tactical Airlift Wing	
Hq 146 Tactical Airlift Group	
115 Tactical Airlift Squadron	
195 Tactical Airlift Squadron	
146 Combat Support Squadron	
146 Tactical Hospital	
146 Aerial Port Flight	
Joe Foss Field ANG, Sioux Falls, South Dakota	23 May 1970
Hq 114 Tactical Fighter Group	
175 Tactical Fighter Squadron	
114 Tactical Dispensary	
114 Communications Flight (Support)	

INACTIVATIONS

UNIT AND LOCATION INACTIVATION DATE

Des Moines MAP ANG, Iowa	31 July 1969
Hq 132 Air Defense Wing	
Hq 132 Fighter Group	
124 Fighter Interceptor Squadron	
132 USAF Dispensary	
Rosecrans Memorial Airport, St. Joseph, Missouri	5 September 1969
Hq 139 Military Airlift Group	
180 Military Airlift Squadron	
139 Support Squadron	
139 USAF Dispensary	
Tucson MAP ANG, Arizona	15 September 1969
Hq 162 Fighter Group	
152 Fighter Interceptor Squadron	
Kelly AFB, San Antonio, Texas	15 September 1969
Hq 149 Fighter Group	
182 Fighter Interceptor Squadron	
149 USAF Dispensary	
US Naval Air Station, Brooklyn, New York	16 September 1969
Hq 106 Military Airlift Wing	
Hq 106 Military Airlift Group	
102 Military Airlift Squadron	
106 Support Squadron	
106 USAF Dispensary	
McGuire AFB, New Jersey	15 December 1969
150 Aeromedical Evacuation Flight	
Van Nuys ANG Base, California	10 April 1970
Hq 146 Military Airlift Wing	
Hq 146 Military Airlift Group	
115 Military Airlift Squadron	
195 Military Airlift Squadron	
146 Support Squadron	
146 USAF Dispensary	

REDESIGNATIONS

UNIT AND LOCATION EFFECTIVE DATE

Phoenix Sky Harbor MAP ANG, Arizona	16 December 1969
From: Hq 161 Aeromed Airlift Group	
To: Hq 161 Military Airlift Group	
From: 197 Aeromed Airlift Squadron	
To: 197 Military Airlift Squadron	
McGuire AFB, New Jersey	16 December 1969
From: Hq 170 Military Airlift Group	
To: Hq 170 Aeromedical Airlift Group	
From: 150 Military Airlift Squadron	
To: 150 Aeromedical Airlift Squadron	

**TABLE 16—AIRCRAFT CONVERSIONS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970**

Unit	Location	Former A/C	New A/C	Gaining Command	Effective Date
101 FG	Bangor, Maine	F-89F	F-102	ADC	1 Aug 1969
132 TFG	Des Moines, Iowa	F-89F	F-84F	ADC to TAC	1 Aug 1969
139 ARG	St. Joseph, Missouri	C-97G	KC-97	MAC to TAC	6 Sep 1969
162 TFTG	Tucson, Arizona	F-102	F-100	ADC to TAC	16 Sep 1969
149 TFG	San Antonio, Texas	F-102	F-84F	ADC to TAC	16 Sep 1969
196 ARG	Brooklyn, New York	C-97G	KC-97	MAC to TAC	17 Sep 1969
1-1 FG	Bangor, Maine	F-102	F-101	ADC	17 Nov 1969
119 FG	Hector Field, North Dakota	F-102	F-101	ADC	17 Nov 1969
* 1 FG	Spokane, Washington	F-102	F-101	ADC	1 Dec 1969
170 AeroMed Alt Gp	McGuire AFB, New Jersey	C-121	C-121	MAC	16 Dec 1969
161 Mil Alt Gp	Phoenix, Arizona	C-97	C-97	MAC	16 Dec 1969
146 Tac Alt Gp	Van Nuys, California	C-97	C-130A	MAC to TAC	11 Apr 1970
114 TFG	Sioux Falls, South Dakota	F-102	F-100	ADC to TAC	23 May 1970
177 TFG	Atlantic City, New Jersey	F-100	F-105	TAC	1 Jun 1970
175 TFG	Baltimore, Maryland	F-86H	A-7B	TAC	20 Jun 1970

* Aircraft reconfigured to conform to new mission assignment.

**TABLE 17—ANG MISSIONS IN
SUPPORT OF MAC REQUIREMENTS**

Through 30 June 1970

Southeast Asia

Missions	181
Hours Flown	7,634
Tons Cargo	1,928
Passengers Carried	2,103

Other Overseas Areas

Missions	2,034
Hours Flown	39,465
Tons Cargo	11,060
Passengers Carried	15,547

Aeromedical Evacuation

Missions	172
Hours Flown	1,825
Patients	1,961
Passengers	6,527



**TABLE 18—ANG/TAC UNIT
COMPOSITION**

- 8 Tactical Fighter Wings
- 26 Tactical Fighter Groups
- 26 Tactical Fighter Squadrons
- 3 Reconnaissance Wings
- 12 Reconnaissance Groups
- 12 Reconnaissance Squadrons
- 4 Special Operations Groups
- 4 Special Operations Squadrons
- 3 Tactical Air Support Groups
- 3 Tactical Air Support Squadrons
- 1 Tactical Electronic Warfare Group
- 1 Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron
- 1 Tactical Airlift Wing
- 1 Tactical Airlift Group
- 2 Tactical Airlift Squadrons
- 3 Air Refueling Wings
- 7 Air Refueling Groups
- 7 Air Refueling Squadrons
- 27th Support Units
- 396 TOTAL UNITS**



APPENDIX J ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS

Army National Guard - 1970	Grand Total All Appropriations	National Guard Personnel, Army	Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	Operation and Maintenance, Army	Military Construction, Army National Guard
			2102060	2102065	2102020
GRAND TOTAL	\$752,262,763	\$420,073,001	\$316,142,332	\$1,037,714	\$15,009,716
State Obligations - Total	\$64,112,108	142,958,971	305,457,063	1,037,714	14,658,360
1. Alabama	15,212,796	6,098,148	8,473,831	61,200	579,617
2. Alaska	4,949,103	810,667	2,498,540	396	1,639,500
3. Arizona	4,312,402	1,430,189	2,697,271	5,798	179,144
4. Arkansas	6,689,827	1,765,758	4,821,178	2,304	100,587
5. California	27,629,195	7,403,700	20,163,600	62,000	105
6. Colorado	3,334,711	1,027,275	2,280,062	2,708	23,666
7. Connecticut	8,780,052	2,217,139	6,075,891	4,278	482,744
8. Delaware	4,082,641	1,350,619	2,690,813	4,971	36,228
9. District of Columbia	2,469,768	752,472	1,622,425	162	5,292
10. Florida	8,588,749	2,783,128	5,601,289	5,810	198,522
11. Georgia	10,277,036	3,025,372	6,586,147	10,900	654,617
12. Hawaii	8,527,536	484,600	8,026,853	3,152	12,931
13. Idaho	5,066,440	1,349,689	3,523,502	21,100	182,149
14. Illinois	14,462,302	4,849,046	9,579,186	29,950	4,130
15. Indiana	9,138,908	1,887,466	6,282,800	22,441	946,201
16. Iowa	7,508,990	2,585,515	4,759,490	10,599	153,386
17. Kansas	6,658,697	1,786,206	4,821,327	21,422	29,742
18. Kentucky	5,358,051	1,008,260	3,621,796	31,256	696,739
19. Louisiana	8,846,039	3,214,705	5,487,303	15,255	128,776
20. Maine	3,559,175	1,123,136	2,306,865	3,552	123,622
21. Maryland	9,326,141	1,970,070	7,218,887	3,447	133,737
22. Massachusetts	14,513,486	5,461,142	9,039,710	12,652	18
23. Michigan	13,761,254	3,736,764	9,576,086	34,000	414,404
24. Minnesota	10,485,556	3,473,146	6,746,802	23,377	242,211
25. Mississippi	14,598,759	4,398,609	8,941,741	30,533	1,227,876
26. Missouri	9,748,950	3,782,269	5,874,277	41,265	51,139
27. Montana	3,550,522	1,078,561	2,195,521	21,987	254,453
28. Nebraska	4,509,989	1,527,909	2,804,541	22,432	155,107
29. Nevada	2,142,922	540,781	1,255,064	5,930	311,147
30. New Hampshire	2,555,709	780,203	1,772,333	3,173	
31. New Jersey	17,391,900	4,718,248	12,622,661	11,928	39,063
32. New Mexico	3,740,100	752,912	2,948,925	22,636	15,627
33. New York	26,911,266	8,141,372	18,212,650	26,378	530,866
34. North Carolina	11,319,020	5,071,332	6,012,301	84,917	150,470
35. North Dakota	3,539,729	1,024,000	2,216,228	14,334	286,167
36. Ohio	17,301,668	5,392,664	10,860,905	38,105	1,009,994
37. Oklahoma	8,718,956	3,704,004	4,791,834	21,000	202,118
38. Oregon	6,558,873	2,112,811	3,949,828	49,365	456,847
39. Pennsylvania	19,829,296	6,729,513	12,918,879	57,660	123,244
40. Puerto Rico	7,440,637	3,095,431	3,791,472		55,374
41. Rhode Island	4,461,493	1,114,061	3,346,907	525	
42. South Carolina	9,362,776	3,697,778	5,266,236	15,714	383,048
43. South Dakota	4,712,295	1,046,171	2,949,803	37,349	78,972
44. Tennessee	10,320,751	4,091,857	5,930,268	9,000	289,626
45. Texas	17,723,801	5,755,956	11,760,633	22,133	185,079
46. Utah	5,197,208	2,076,538	2,954,603	6,500	159,567
47. Vermont	3,188,027	1,071,608	2,100,170	8,500	7,749
48. Virginia	11,723,777	2,887,989	8,306,202	8,967	520,619
49. Washington	7,854,918	1,307,207	6,516,573	18,039	13,099
50. West Virginia	4,158,140	1,397,759	2,730,159	19,993	10,229
51. Wisconsin	9,819,253	3,166,389	6,331,247	40,098	281,519
52. Wyoming	2,303,528	311,815	1,601,448	6,523	383,742
Obligations by Other than States - Total	\$288,150,655	\$277,114,030	\$ 10,685,269		\$ 351,356
Chief of Engineers	672,361		321,005		351,356
USAFINCSOM	1,518,348	42,730	1,475,618		
Chief, National Guard Bureau	278,982,175	276,618,620	2,364,555		
Chief of Staff	1,465,821		1,465,821		
The Adjutant General	1,543,123		1,543,123		
The Surgeon General	10,000	10,000			
CONARC	3,926,161	442,680	3,483,481		
First Army	(1,409,073)	(92,166)	(1,316,907)		
Third Army	(378,318)	(12,056)	(366,262)		
Fourth Army	(930,405)	(183,126)	(747,279)		
Fifth Army	(634,613)		(634,613)		
Sixth Army	(573,752)	(155,332)	(418,420)		
US Army, Alaska	26,884		26,884		
US Army, Pacific	5,782		5,782		

APPENDIX K AIR NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS

Air National Guard - 1970	5703080 Total Other Procurement	57X3830 Total Military Construction	5703840 Total Operations & Maintenance	5703850 Total ANG Military Personnel	GRAND TOTAL
GRAND TOTAL	\$384,524	\$4,890,367	\$350,710,117	\$110,809,676	\$466,794,684
Apportioned to States - Total	384,524	1,655,367	241,579,753	7,154,515	250,814,159
1. Alabama	2,121	149,083	4,789,595	140,750	5,081,549
2. Alaska	-	-	2,203,349	42,373	2,245,722
3. Arizona	1,002	-	6,538,008	118,091	6,727,101
4. Arkansas	11,363	163,125	4,277,795	102,178	4,554,461
5. California	5,848	7,931	12,652,284	474,288	13,140,351
6. Colorado	70,068	-	6,471,330	70,479	6,611,877
7. Connecticut	4,465	-	2,841,731	64,207	2,910,403
8. Delaware	-	6,200	2,423,521	63,889	2,493,610
9. District of Columbia	2,625	81,222	4,110,231	52,638	4,246,716
10. Florida	1,153	(272)	2,608,325	56,478	2,665,684
11. Georgia	47,945	66,328	6,907,801	402,780	7,424,854
12. Hawaii	20,065	6,812	6,286,507	113,631	6,427,015
13. Idaho	6,415	-	2,756,214	58,357	2,820,986
14. Illinois	5,917	-	6,458,112	155,027	6,619,056
15. Indiana	7,441	-	4,646,010	184,341	4,837,792
16. Iowa	3,952	50,285	5,195,001	102,230	5,351,468
17. Kansas	16,338	-	3,954,192	74,002	4,044,532
18. Kentucky	-	-	2,544,236	39,352	2,583,588
19. Louisiana	1,071	1,124	2,822,497	45,133	2,869,825
20. Maine	2,076	239,945	3,225,098	87,306	3,554,425
21. Maryland	1,688	-	3,113,462	74,370	3,189,520
22. Massachusetts	11,188	472,259	5,309,063	216,656	6,009,166
23. Michigan	10,246	15,504	5,969,616	161,121	6,156,487
24. Minnesota	3,909	(6,527)	5,116,492	143,423	5,257,297
25. Mississippi	1,588	46,727	5,221,810	241,004	5,511,129
26. Missouri	18,052	-	6,286,097	247,599	6,551,748
27. Montana	6,927	-	2,579,186	59,092	2,645,205
28. Nebraska	-	-	2,283,658	57,619	2,341,277
29. Nevada	4,914	-	2,303,873	25,434	2,334,221
30. New Hampshire	-	-	2,164,479	116,990	2,281,469
31. New Jersey	3,038	67,177	7,132,888	152,440	7,355,543
32. New Mexico	-	-	2,510,918	37,247	2,548,165
33. New York	11,707	48,359	12,158,566	347,120	12,565,752
34. North Carolina	21,262	-	2,301,017	114,745	2,437,024
35. North Dakota	3,768	-	3,262,364	60,597	3,326,729
36. Ohio	10,985	8,151	11,816,904	287,875	12,123,915
37. Oklahoma	5,545	-	4,751,851	214,736	4,972,132
38. Oregon	-	-	3,644,976	85,533	1,730,509
39. Pennsylvania	8,117	-	8,930,360	282,693	9,221,170
40. Puerto Rico	-	13,219	3,659,522	80,232	3,752,973
41. Rhode Island	-	-	2,131,067	59,554	2,190,621
42. South Carolina	-	-	2,781,019	39,534	2,820,553
43. South Dakota	1,758	-	2,692,691	74,296	2,767,745
44. Tennessee	14,557	154	7,990,255	424,471	8,429,436
45. Texas	6,106	73,759	7,850,817	234,049	8,164,731
46. Utah	-	37,541	2,712,061	105,268	2,854,870
47. Vermont	-	-	2,662,544	65,115	2,727,659
48. Virginia	4,713	-	1,998,894	69,175	2,072,782
49. Washington	4,353	-	4,135,077	201,033	4,340,463
50. West Virginia	11,946	165,392	3,745,877	117,530	4,040,745
51. Wisconsin	8,099	(18,130)	6,754,863	161,762	6,906,594
52. Wyoming	-	-	1,895,649	79,668	1,975,317
Apportioned to Other Than States - Total	31,195,000	109,130,364	103,855,161	215,980,525	
National Guard Bureau		105,757,780			105,757,780
Bolling AFB, D. C.			31,527		31,527
Lackland AFB, Texas				1,830,977	1,830,977
Air Force Logistics Command			2,939,494		2,939,494
Naval Facilities and Engineering Command	2,445,000				2,445,000
Office, Corps of Engineers		750,000			750,000
Military Airlift Command			15,198		15,198
Aeronautical Chart & Information Center			386,365		386,365
Air Force Accounting & Finance Center				101,824,184	101,824,184

APPENDIX L

CIVIL DISTURBANCES

STATE/DATE	CITY	NATURE OF EMERGENCY
ALABAMA		
4-10 Sep 69	Aliceville	Civil Disturbance
1 Dec 69	Opelika	Possible Civil Disturbance
7 Jan 70	Selma	Possible Civil Disturbance
15-16 May 70	Daleville Ozark	Possible Civil Disturbance
16 May 70	Tuskegee	Possible Civil Disturbance
16 May 70	Montgomery	Anti War March
ARKANSAS		
19-24 Aug 69	Forest City	Civil Disturbance
27-29 Aug 69	Forest City	Civil Disturbance
20 May 70	North Little Rock	Possible Civil Disturbance
CALIFORNIA		
8 Dec 69	Watts	Civil Disturbance
25 Feb-1 Mar 70	Santa Barbara	Civil Disturbance
28 Apr 70	Berkeley	Possible Civil Disturbance
17-19 Apr 70	Santa Barbara	Possible Civil Disturbance
COLORADO		
13-14 May 70	Denver	Civil Disturbance
CONNECTICUT		
14 May 70	New Haven	Civil Disturbance
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
15-16 Oct 69		Anti War Moratorium
14-16 Nov 69		Anti War Moratorium
8-10 May 70		Anti War Protest
23-24 May 70	Brenton	Reformatory Disorder
FLORIDA		
31 Aug-4 Sep 69	Fort Lauderdale	Civil Disturbance
28-30 Nov 69	West Palm Beach	Possible Civil Disturbance
13-15 Apr 70	West Palm Beach	Possible Civil Disturbance
8 Jun 70	Jacksonville	Possible Civil Disturbance
16-20 Jun 70	Miami	Civil Disturbance
GEORGIA		
11-18 May 70	Augusta	Civil Disturbance
11-18 May 70	Athens	Civil Disturbance
13-16 May 70	Athens	Possible Civil Disturbance
IDAHO		
9 May 70	Bonne	Possible Civil Disturbance
ILLINOIS		
9-11 Oct 69	Chicago	Civil Disturbance
21-22 Feb 70	Carbondale	Possible Civil Disturbance
1-6 Mar 70	Champaign Urbana	Civil Disturbance
6-9 May 70	De Kalb	Possible Civil Disturbance
7-8 May 70	Macomb	Possible Civil Disturbance
6-12 May 70	Carbondale	Possible Civil Disturbance
8-9 May 70	Evanston	Civil Disturbance
8-9 May 70	Chicago	Civil Disturbance
6-10 May 70	Champaign Urbana	Civil Disturbance
13-17 May 70	Carbondale	Civil Disturbance
INDIANA		
23 Apr-12 May 70	Crawfordsville	Possible Civil Disturbance
6-8 May 70	Gary Hammond Valparaiso	Possible Civil Disturbance
IOWA		
8-13 May 70	U of Iowa Iowa City	Civil Disturbance
21-26 May 70	Camp Dodge	Possible Civil Disturbance
25-26 May 70	Des Moines	Possible Civil Disturbance
19-20 Jun 70	Des Moines	Possible Civil Disturbance
KANSAS		
21 Apr 70	Lawrence	Civil Disturbance
KENTUCKY		
15 Apr 70	Covington	Possible Civil Disturbance
6-8 May 70	Lexington	Possible Civil Disturbance
LOUISIANA		
11 Jul-2 Aug 69	Baton Rouge	Civil Disturbance
26-27 Mar 70	Homer	Civil Disturbance
MARYLAND		
15 Oct 69	Baltimore	Civil Disturbance
7-9 Apr 70	Salisbury	Civil Disturbance
1-2 May 70	College Park	Civil Disturbance
4-6 May 70	College Park	Civil Disturbance
10 May 70	Bethesda	Possible Civil Disturbance
12 May-6 Jun 70	College Park	Civil Disturbance
MASSACHUSETTS		
15-16 Apr 70	Boston Cambridge	Civil Disturbance
8-9 May 70	Cambridge	Civil Disturbance
MICHIGAN		
15 Oct 69	Detroit	Civil Disturbance
MISSISSIPPI		
14-24 May 70	Jackson	Possible Civil Disturbance
NEVADA		
6 Oct 69	Las Vegas	Civil Disturbance
7-9 Oct 69	Las Vegas	Civil Disturbance
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
5 May 70	Durham	Civil Disturbance
15 May 70	Concord	Civil Disturbance
12-14 Jun 70	Concord	Possible Civil Disturbance
12-14 Jun 70	Londonderry	Civil Disturbance
NEW MEXICO		
7-9 May 70	Albuquerque	Civil Disturbance
NORTH DAKOTA		
8-10 May 70	Hillsboro Golyva	Possible Civil Disturbance
16-17 May 70	Grand Forks Minot	Anti ABM Demonstration
OHIO		
17-20 Jul 69	Youngstown	Civil Disturbance
21-24 Jul 69	Columbus	Civil Disturbance
10-11 Dec 69	Akron	Civil Disturbance
8-10 Apr 70	Cleveland	Civil Disturbance
16-17 Apr 70	Oxford	University of Miami
		Civil Disturbance
20 Apr 70	Sandusky	Civil Disturbance
29 Apr-9 May 70	Columbus	Ohio State University
		Civil Disturbance
2-8 May 70	Kent	Kent State University
		Civil Disturbance
15-19 May 70	Athens	Ohio University
		Civil Disturbance
21-28 May 70	Columbus	Ohio State University
		Civil Disturbance



NATURAL DISASTERS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES



STATE/DATE CITY NATURE OF EMERGENCY

ALABAMA

2 Aug 69	Town Creek	Search for Missing Person
6 Aug 69	Prattville	Search for Missing Person
17-31 Aug 69	Mobile	Hurricane Flooding
30 Sep-27 Oct 69	Berry	Water Shortage
19 Jan 70	Stevenson	Search for Missing Person
7-10 Mar 70	Enterprise	Search for Drowned Person
19 Mar 70	Birmingham	Flooding
20-21 Mar 70	Little Shawmut	Tornado
30 Mar 70	Cahaba River	
	Bibb County	
12-4 May 70	Russellville	Search for Missing Person
17 May 70	Wetumpka	Search for Missing Person
18 Jun 70	Elmore City	Search for Missing Person

ALASKA

13-14 Jan 70	Anchorage
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CALIFORNIA

7-18 May 70	State wide
15-18 May 70	Sequoia National Park

FLORIDA

16-18 Aug 69	Apalachicola
22-23 Sep 69	Tallahassee
8-9 Oct 69	Vic Daytona
3-4 Feb 70	Jacksonville
5-8 Mar 70	Titusville

INDIANA

9-11 Sep 69	Indianapolis
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IOWA

3-18 Jul 69	Oakville
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KANSAS

1 Sep 69	Pratt
13-14 Oct 69	Abilene
12-13 Jun 70	Iola
14 Jun 70	Selden

LOUISIANA

16-27 Aug 69	Southern Part of State
24-25 Jan 70	Houma

MINNESOTA

19 Jul 69	Onamia
6-7 Aug 69	Otting
7 Aug 69	Tofte
*18-19 Jun 70	Melton



OKLAHOMA
5-11 May 70 Stillwater

Oklahoma State and
Oklahoma University
Civil Disturbance

OREGON
15 Apr 70 Eugene
23 Apr 70 Eugene

Civil Disturbance
Possible Civil Disturbance

PENNSYLVANIA
22-28 Jul 69 York

Civil Disturbance

SOUTH CAROLINA
22-23 Sep 69 Mullins & Marionne
20-28 Feb 70 Denmark

Civil Disturbance
Voorhees College Civil
Disturbance
Civil Disturbance
Civil Disturbance
Civil Disturbance
Possible Civil Disturbance
Civil Disturbance
Possible Civil Disturbance

VERMONT
5 May 70 Brattleboro

Possible Civil Disturbance

WISCONSIN
29 Sep-17 Oct 69 Madison
16-17 Dec 69 Madison
*7-20 May 70 Madison

Civil Disturbance
University of Wisconsin Civil
Disturbance
University of Wisconsin Civil
Disturbance

WYOMING
18 Oct 69 Laramie
24-26 Oct 69 Laramie

Possible Civil Disturbance
Possible Civil Disturbance

*Official after-action reports not received from State

APPENDIX M

TABLE 1: NEGRO PARTICIPATION IN THE NATIONAL GUARD

Date	Total Personnel	Negroes	% Negroes
31 Dec 67	503,576	5,807	1.15
31 Dec 68	467,974	5,541	1.18
30 Jun 69	472,929	5,601	1.18
31 Dec 69	478,860	5,487	1.15
30 Jun 70	497,030	5,620	1.13

TABLE 2: MINORITY GROUP PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL GUARD TECHNICIAN FORCE

Army National Guard							
	Total Employees	Black	American Indian	Asian Indian	Hispanic	Arabs	Absolute Lackees
30 Nov 69	23,105	581	495	34	52	4/11	
		(2.8%)	(2.1%)	(0.1%)	(0.2%)	(0.1%)	
Air National Guard							
30 Nov 69	17,160	136	403	18	31	0/0	
		(0.8%)	(2.3%)	(0.1%)	(0.2%)	(0%)	
31 May 70	17,211	151	411	15	34	2	
		(0.9%)	(2.4%)	(0.1%)	(0.2%)	(.01%)	

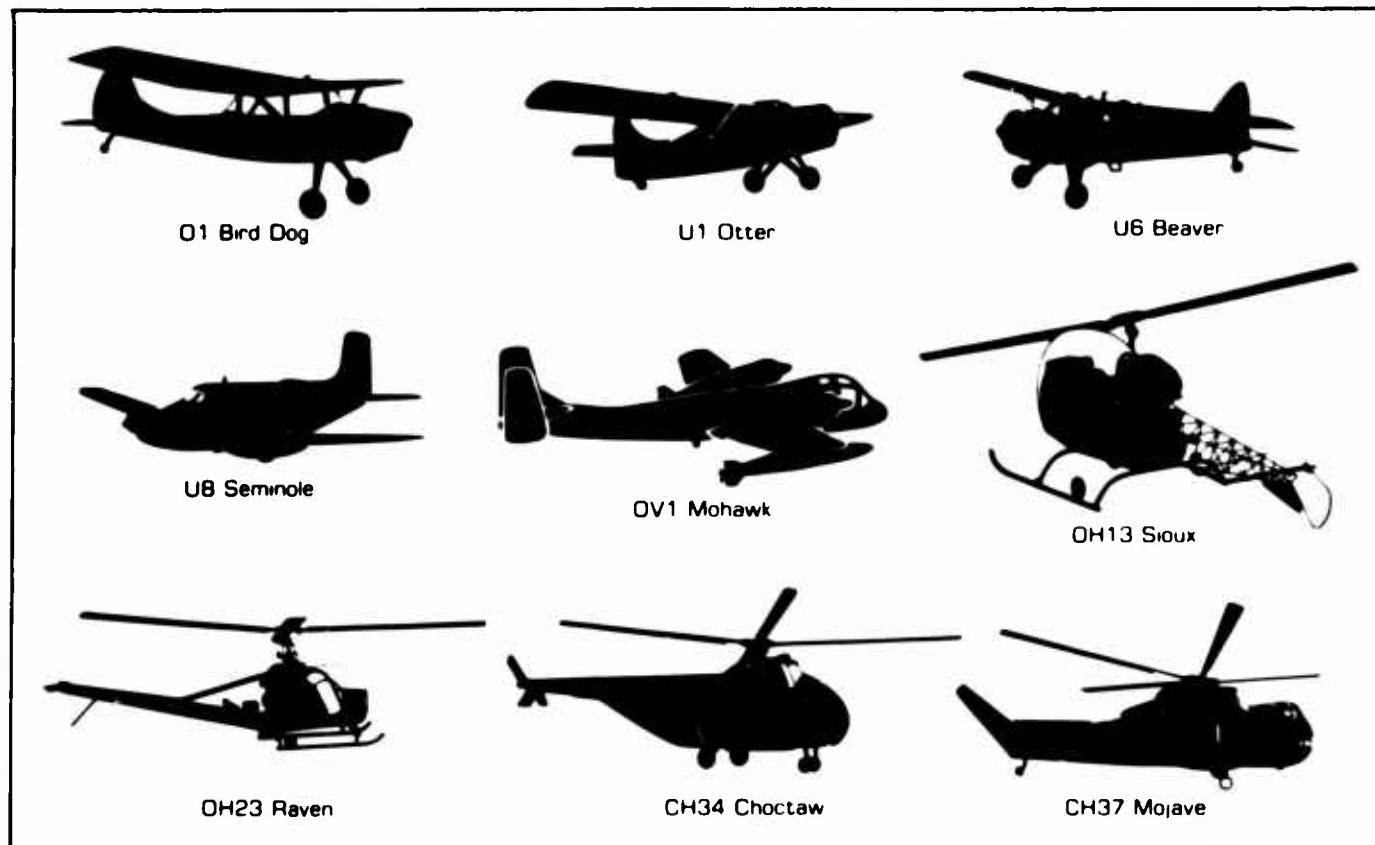
TABLE 3: UNITS OF RECOGNITION

Union	Formal Recognition	Exclusive Recognition	Total Technicians	Wage Technicians	General Technicians
AFGE	11	25	4,133	2,087	2,046
NAGE	10	47	7,733	4,337	3,396
NFFE	7	12	2,567	1,171	1,396
ACT	1	16	5,629	3,126	2,503
NAATA		4	503	367	136
TOTALS	29	104	20,565	11,088	9,477

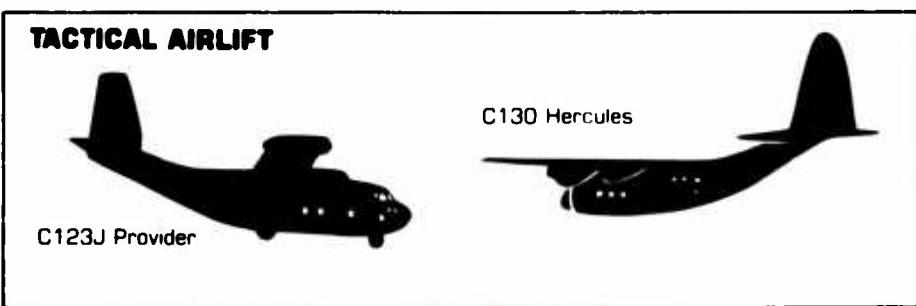
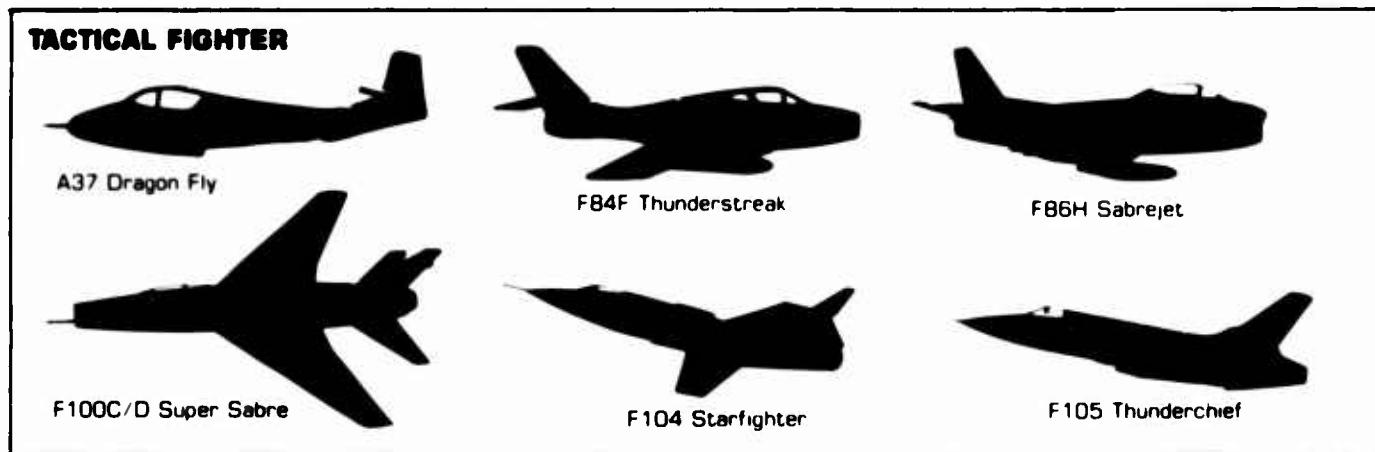


AIRCRAFT OF THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



AIR NATIONAL GUARD



TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE



RF-84F Thunderflash



RF-101 Voodoo



RB-57 Canberra

MILITARY AIRLIFT and AEROMEDICAL AIRLIFT



C-97 Stratofreighter



C-121 Super Constellation

AIR REFUELING



KC-97L Stratotanker



C-124 Globemaster

UTILITY AND TRAINING



U-3



T-29 Convair



C-54 Skymaster



C-47 Sky Train



T-33 T-Bird



B-26 Invader

AIR DEFENSE



F-101 Voodoo



F-102 Delta Dagger

SPECIAL OPERATIONS and TACTICAL ELECTRONICS WARFARE



C-119 Flying Boxcar



EC/C-121 Super Constellation

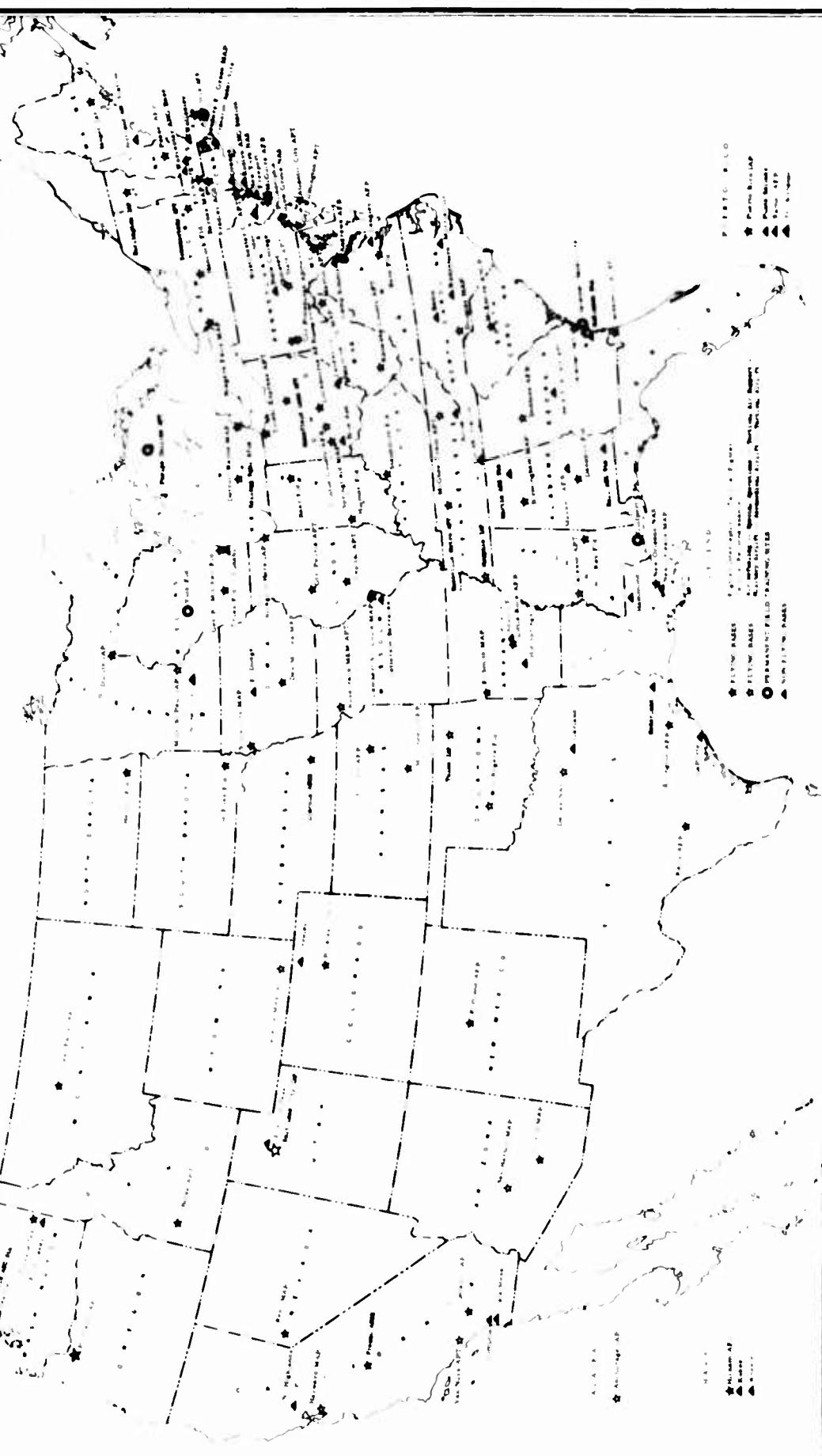


U-10 Helio Courier



HU-16 Albatross

AIR NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES AND ORGANIZATION - 30 JUNE 1970





IN MEMORIAM

of those Guardsmen who
gave their lives in South-
east Asia, Fiscal Year
1970.

*"And they who for their country die
Shall find an honored grave,
For glory lights the soldier's tomb,
And beauty weeps the brave."*

—Joseph Rodman Drake: *To the Defenders of New Orleans, 1814*



DeAngelis, Adamo E.
Capt., ARNG, New Jersey



Jackson, Paul N.
Capt., ARNG,
North Carolina



Andrada, Wilfredo B.
Sgt., ARNG, Hawaii



Browne, Walter D.
Sp4, ARNG, Hawaii



Hon, Johnny J.
PSG, ARNG, Illinois



Huebner, Herman H.
Sp4, ARNG, California



Kauhaihao, John K.
1st Lt., ARNG Hawaii



Kelly, Harvey
Capt., ARNG, Nebraska



Kleiber, George L., Jr.
1st Lt., ARNG, Indiana



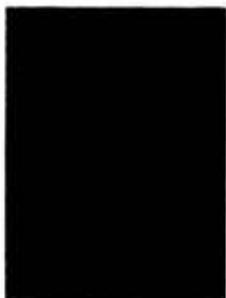
Llamas, Jose
Capt., ARNG, Kansas



Malone, Charles W.
Maj., ARNG, Kansas



McCarn, Harold D.
Capt., ARNG,
North Carolina



McManus, Mark L.
PFC., ARNG, California



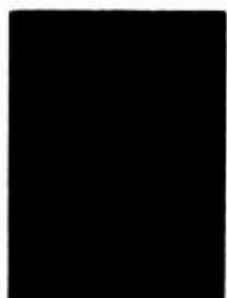
Milar, Alberto, Jr.
Sp4, ARNG, Hawaii



Pangan, Roger R.
Sp4, ARNG, Hawaii



Rose, Harry Q.
Capt., ARNG, Virginia



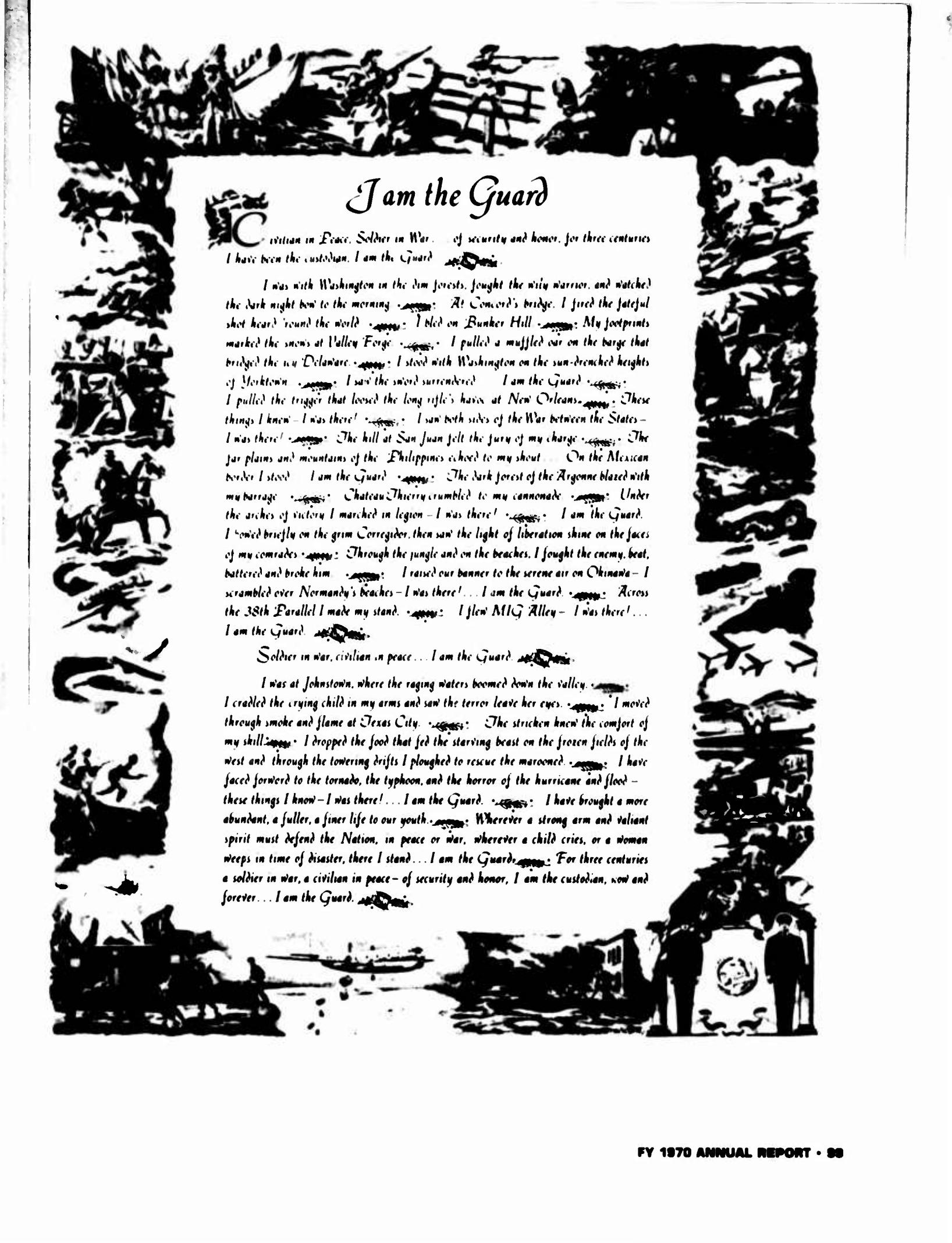
Turner, Marcus S., Jr.
Capt., ARNG,
North Carolina



Wilson, John S.
Capt., ARNG, New Mexico



Wray, Jim A.
Sgt., ARNG, Kentucky



I Am the Guard

Citizen in Peace, Soldier in War... of security and honor, for three centuries I have been the custodian, I am the Guard.

I was with Washington in the dim forests, fought the wily warrior, and watched the dark night bow to the morning. At Concord's bridge, I fired the fateful shot heard 'round the world. I bled on Bunker Hill. My footprints marked the snows at Valley Forge. I pulled a muffled ear on the barge that bridged the icy Delaware. I stood with Washington on the sun-drenched heights of Yorktown. I saw the sword surrendered. I am the Guard. I pulled the trigger that loosed the long rifle's havoc at New Orleans. These things I knew - I was there! I saw both sides of the War between the States - I was there! The hill at San Juan felt the fury of my charge. The far plains and mountains of the Philippines echoed to my shout. On the Mexican border I stood. I am the Guard. The dark forest of the Argonne blazed with my barrage. Chateau Thierry crumbled to my cannonade. Under the arches of victory I marched in legion - I was there! I am the Guard. I bivied briefly on the grim Corregidor, then saw the light of liberation shine on the faces of my comrades. Through the jungle and on the beaches, I fought the enemy, beat, battered and broke him. I raised our banner to the serene air on Okinawa - I scrambled over Normandy's beaches - I was there! ... I am the Guard. Across the 38th Parallel I made my stand. I flew MiG Alley - I was there! ... I am the Guard.

Soldier in war, civilian in peace... I am the Guard.

I was at Johnstown, where the raging waters boomed down the valley. I cradled the crying child in my arms and saw the terror leave her eyes. I moved through smoke and flame at Texas City. The stricken knew the comfort of my skill. I dropped the food that fed the starving beast on the frozen fields of the west and through the towering drifts I ploughed to rescue the marooned. I have faced forward to the tornado, the typhoon, and the horror of the hurricane and flood - these things I know - I was there! ... I am the Guard. I have brought a more abundant, a fuller, a finer life to our youth. Wherever a strong arm and valiant spirit must defend the Nation, in peace or war, wherever a child cries, or a woman weeps in time of disaster, there I stand... I am the Guard. For three centuries a soldier in war, a civilian in peace - of security and honor, I am the custodian, now and forever... I am the Guard.